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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3617
TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS,
CANNON, LONDON" (2 Words)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

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No. 2562.

MARCH 16, 1929.

Vol. CX.



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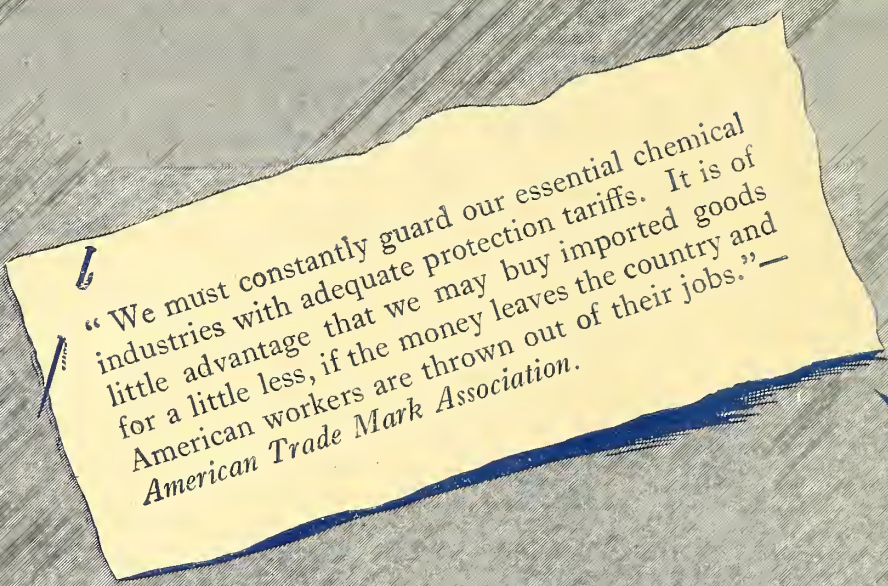
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9/-
DOZEN

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IT IS THE HANDIEST
IT CANNOT SPILL
THE PUBLIC ASK FOR IT
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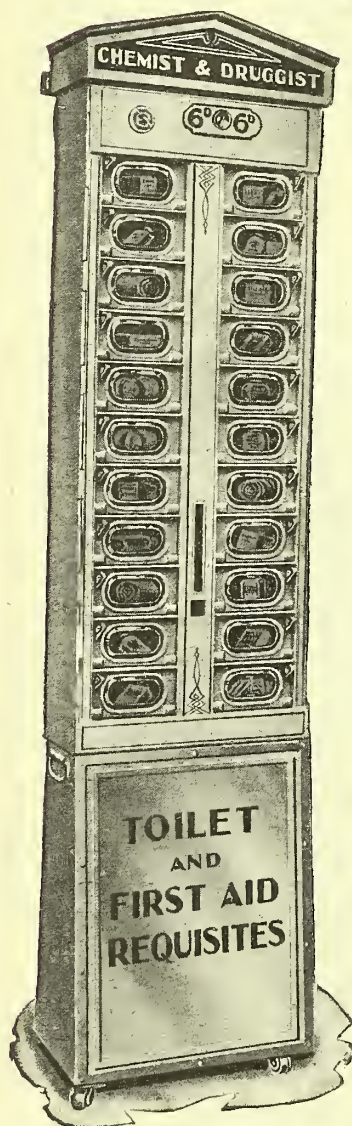
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BRIGHTON ENGLAND

Don't buy Mushrooms!



This is the B.A.V. Universal Vending Machine. Supplied in 22, 44, 66 or 88 Compartment Sizes.

AUTOMATIC Vending Machines and Companies are springing up, like mushrooms—almost every night—all over the place. The wise buyer will remember that with such machines as with all other mechanical products apprentices cannot be expected to produce perfect products.

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We are prepared to quote for Automatic Vending Machines in quantities to deliver any type of suitable Product.

All orders dealt with in strict rotation.

BRITISH AUTOMATIC VENDORS, LTD.
60 HOLBORN VIADUCT - - LONDON, E.C.1

A NEW LINE—AND SOMETHING BETTER—IN FACE CLOTHS

5 IMPORTANT POINTS:

1. Will not stretch and get out of shape like knitted cloths.
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3. Each cloth is shell-stitched with assorted coloured fast-edge borders.
4. Packed in beautiful Display Box of 2 Dozens.
5. A line that is wanted, and one you will be proud to sell.

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PRICE **5/6** PER DOZEN.

A HIGH-GRADE PRODUCT *Well-Boxed and Artistically Labelled*

A line that is certain to bring repeat business because of Quality, Daintiness and "Get-up."

Include some in your next order to your Wholesaler.
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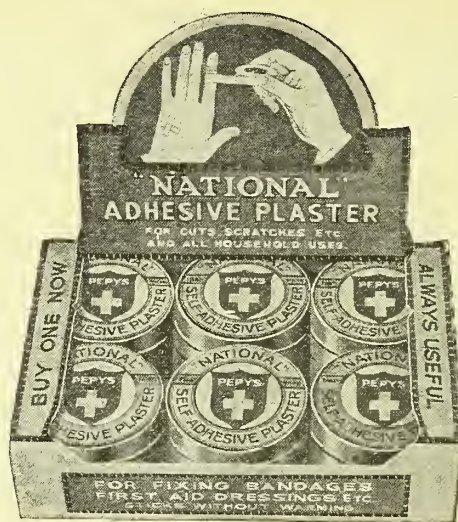


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NATIONAL
Rubber Adhesive

DALMAPLAST
Zinc Oxide Plaster

In Display Outers or Carded.

THERE is an attractively packed size to fit all usual requirements, retailing from 1½d. to 1/-, and a Display Box on the Counter is a constant reminder of a constant need resulting in many additional sales.



	Doz.		Doz.
3½ yds. × 1 in. ..	8/-	2 yds. × ¾ in. ..	2/3
3½ yds. × ½ in. ..	4/-	1 yd. × ½ in. ..	2/-
2 yds. × 1 in. ..	4/3	¾ yd. × ½ in. ..	1/6
1 yd. × 1 in. ..	3/-	½ yd. × ½ in. ..	1/-
1 yd. × 1 in. in flat pocket tin ..	..	..	3/6
1 yd. × ½ in. ..	..	..	2/3

Write for Free Counter Display Box.

(Contents may be all Dalmaplast, all National, or Assorted. Please state which required.)

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LONDON DUBLIN LEEDS BRADFORD

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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Pharmaceutical Specialities Packed under Pharmacists' own name

SPECIALITIES

Syr. Cocillana Co.

(THOMPSON)

Each drachm of Ethylmorphinæ Hydrochlor $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
contains { Syr. Wild Lettuce 15 min.
Does not come under D.D.A. regulations.

Syr. Ferri Phosphatis Co.

(THOMPSON)

(From Parrish's Formula) Raspberry Flavoured.

Syr. Hypophos. Comp. (cloudy)

(THOMPSON)

A perfect preparation absolutely free from Acid.
Never crystallises nor changes colour. Does not
cause constipation. Perfectly palatable.

Syr. Ficorum Co.

(THOMPSON)

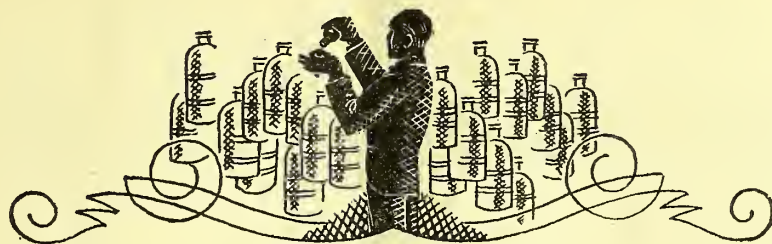
Containing Figs and other Vegetable Laxatives.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists 1921) *Ltd.*
Duke St., Liverpool

Telephones : Royal 1434 (5 lines).

Telegrams : "Drugs, Liverpool."



Marred in the Making

YOU CAN START a man off with right materials only to see them marred in the making. That is why, in so many things, materials are the easy half of the maker's job. The test's in the making. It's not the drugs; it's the chemist that makes the medicine.

And so with Vernon's Boric Lint. To impregnate Absorbent Lint so that the acid is in the warp and woof of the cloth and not merely on it, so that the cloth is charged with antiseptic efficiency while its original softness is retained—here lies the secret of Vernon's Boric Lint.

That is why it is the standard of the trade, and the choice of the largest buyers. It is the standard of all who, while careful to buy competitively, insist on the desirable finish and antiseptic efficiency found in Vernon's Boric Lint.

All kinds of dressings are manufactured, bleached and medicated in Vernon's Mills at Preston. Ask your wholesaler for them. The prices are very competitive.

Vernon & Company Ltd

*Manufacturers, Bleachers & Medicators
of Surgical Dressings*

PENWORTHAM MILLS, PRESTON, LANCS

"Dartring" Advertising

Do you realise
that the
profit is

60%

on these Bonus
Parcels?

Millions of the public are reading
about "Dartring" Lanoline Cream
and Soap daily.

Parcel 1. COSTS 19/-
SELLS 30/-

Parcel 2. COSTS 18/9
SELLS 29/6

DON'T MISS SALES.

Attractive Display Boxes and Show Cards supplied with each parcel.

ALL WHOLESALERS ARE READY TO SUPPLY YOU.

Make a show in your window or on your counter, and create contact with the public.

BERNERS PROPRIETARIES LIMITED, 33 Berners Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

URODONAL

THE NEW 3/- SIZE
IS BEING LARGELY ADVERTISED.

This size will be a popular size for the
public who wish to try this world-wide remedy.

URODONAL now sells at 3/-,
5/- and 12/-

This will be a fine seller, so order at once and
obtain it on the best terms from the sole agents:

HEPPELLS, LIMITED WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS
16 Grosvenor Place - LONDON, S.W.1

and from all leading Wholesale Chemists.

Do it NOW
fill coupon
up below

Big Cash Prizes

NEW-MIX Window Displays

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

1. Window Display to be for a period of a fortnight.
2. Applications for window display material to be made on the printed form below before April 30, 1929.
3. Display to commence at any time from February 1st, 1929, up to April 30th, 1929.
4. Usual bonus terms for window display effective for this Competition.

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £100 will be awarded to the chemist making the best Window Display, to be decided from a photograph of the window to be supplied by the chemist. The decision of the Directors of Gilmont Products, Limited, to be final. Size of window does not necessarily mean a better window. A small window arranged in a meritorious and attractive manner will stand an equal chance of winning a prize.

THE SECOND PRIZE OF £50 will be awarded to the chemist with the next best Window Display.

Fill in the coupon NOW and give your New-Mix business an added impetus and win a cash prize as well.

FIRST PRIZE
£100

SECOND PRIZE
£50

TWO SIZES

1/6 & 2/-

FIVE CONSOLATION PRIZES OF ONE GROSS OF NEW MIX

COUPON

To GILMONT PRODUCTS, LTD.,
Willing Building, 356-364 Gray's Inn Road,
London, W.C.1

Please send me Window Display Matter which I understand entitles me to compete in New-Mix Window Show Cash Prize Competition. A two weeks' full- or half-Window Display will be made commencing—

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

BRITISH MADE.



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES

LIMITED

'RADIO-MALT'

FOR VETERINARY PURPOSES

In response to repeated demands from breeders of animals for Vitamin Products for veterinary use, The British Drug Houses Limited are now issuing 'Radio-Malt' in a form specially prepared for administration to animals.

The value of 'Radio-Malt' for use in animal feeding has been an established fact for some years past, the original feeding tests with this product having been carried out on animals in the B.D.H. physiological laboratories before it was issued for human use.

Breeders of pedigree farm-stock, owners of kennels, poultry-breeders and other likely users of B.D.H. Vitamin Products are being informed direct, and through their special journals, that 'Radio-Malt' is now available for veterinary use, and that it is being sold exclusively through the chemist.

'Radio-Malt' (veterinary) is issued in enamelled tins of artistic design in three sizes, which are sold at 2/6, 6/6 and 10/6 respectively, which prices are subject to distributors' discounts.

Chemists will do well to take up this line and display it prominently; it compels immediate interest and it will be in constant demand.

Full particulars, including descriptive booklet, will be sent on request.

GRAHAM STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1

Maw's Page

Maw's Clinical Display Case

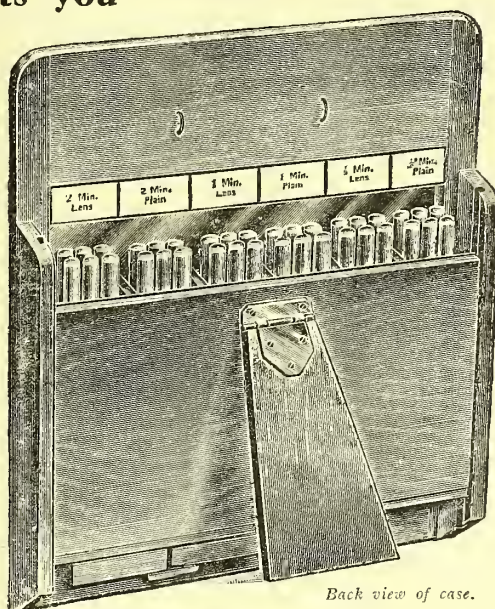
How it impresses your customer and how it affects you

Imagine the impression Maw's Clinical Display Case makes on the mind of the customer waiting at your counter. It stimulates interest, creates desire and, often, actually completes the sale.

Now consider the case from your own point of view. See how it keeps your clinicals in good order, protects them from breakage and enables you to hand over any clinical you sell in an instant.

Maw's Clinical Display Case means greater satisfaction to your customer and time-saving and more profit for you.

The case is supplied free of charge with initial orders for three dozen clinical thermometers. It is intended to hold a half-dozen each of six kinds, but the selection can be varied to suit pharmacists' requirements. Full details and prices appear below.

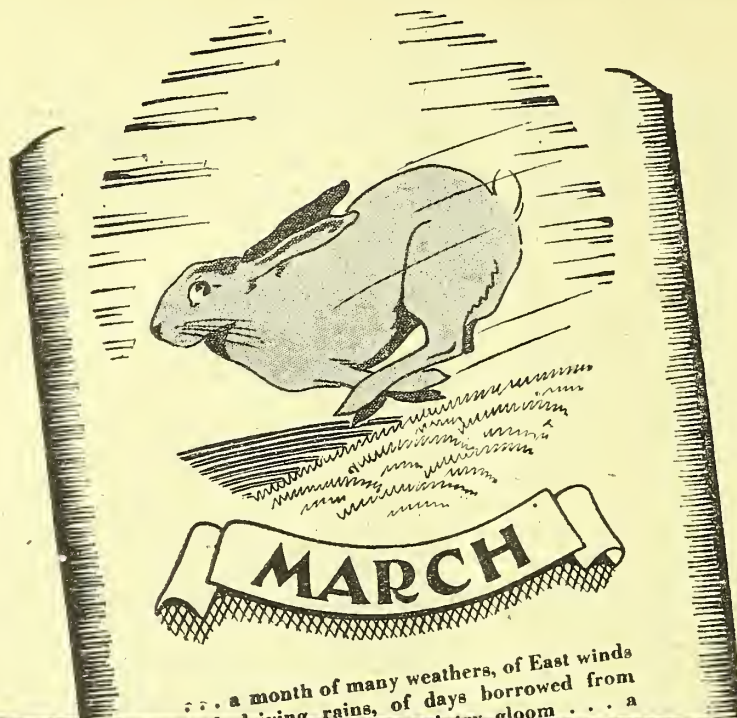


Back view of case.

					Ordinary dozen.	Easy Set dozen.
1/4917	Maw's 2-3 min. plain	..	..	..	10 9	12 9
1/4918	Maw's 2-3 min. magnifying	..	..	..	11 -	13 -
1/4919	Maw's 60 sec. plain	..	..	..	11 9	13 9
1/4920	Maw's 60 sec. magnifying	..	..	..	13 9	15 9
1/4921	Maw's 30 sec. plain	..	..	..	13 -	15 -
1/4922	Maw's 30 sec. magnifying	..	..	..	14 6	16 6
The above printed in black and red above normal, extra, per dozen					..	9d.
N.P.L. Tested, engraved on each, extra, per dozen					..	3/2
N.P.L. Tested, with certificate, extra, each					..	1/-

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.





*Facsimile of one
of our March
advertisements.*

*Andrews
1929
Spring
Bonus*

The Spring Bonus is a special one and is offered for co-operation with the extended advertising campaign of 1929. The Bonus offer remains open until April 20, 1929.

If you have not already received particulars please apply to your Wholesaler or to the address below.

Last year's Andrews Sales created still another record! This fact alone justifies the suggestion that you can wisely give prominence to your Andrews displays. Already the sales this year are better than ever.

SCOTT & TURNER LTD.

Gallowgate Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**ANDREWS
LIVER SALT**

(1-1) ⑤

The destruction of Rats and Mice and the best method to employ is a topic of continual discussion in the Press of to-day.

More and more popular is the VIRUS method becoming because of its SAFETY and ECONOMY in use.

LIVERPOOL VIRUS is absolutely Non-poisonous and Safe.

The Rats die out of doors—not under the floors.

It spreads death from Rat to Rat.

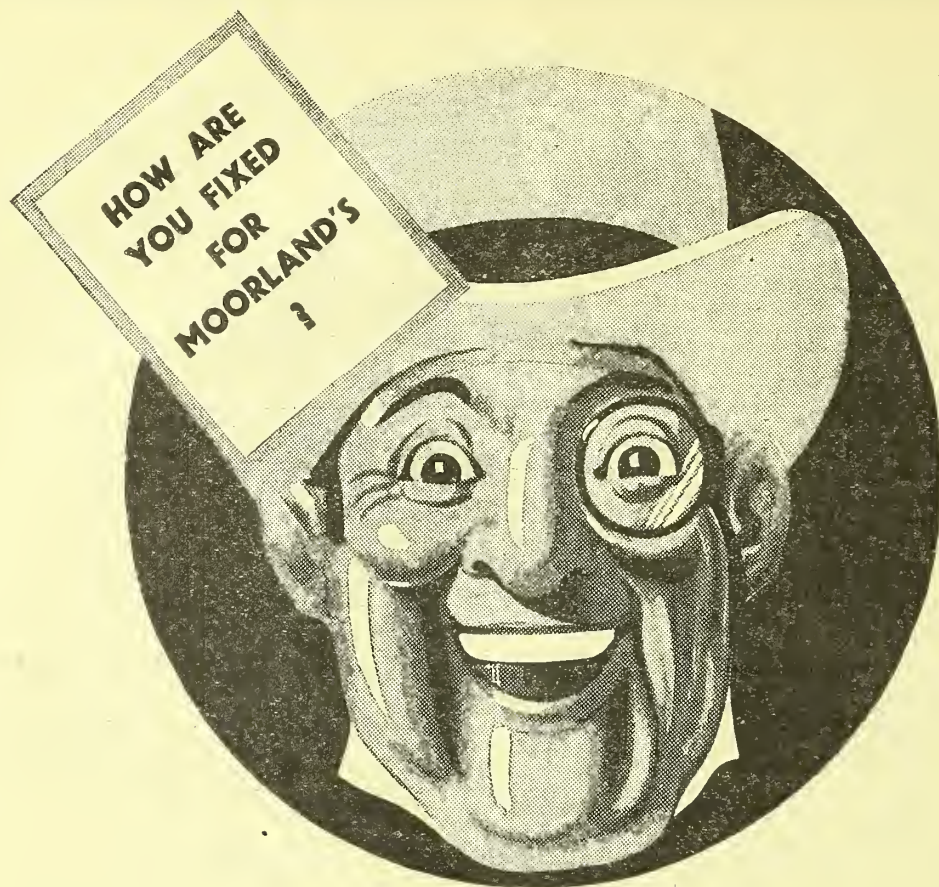
Therefore

Always recommend

LIVERPOOL VIRUS

*All advertisements for LIVERPOOL VIRUS
refer the public to the Chemist.*

E. S. L. & W. LTD.



"MOORLAND'S"
ALWAYS SELL SO CONSISTENTLY
because they "do the trick"

Being such a reliable aid to digestion 'Moorland's'
are continually in demand.

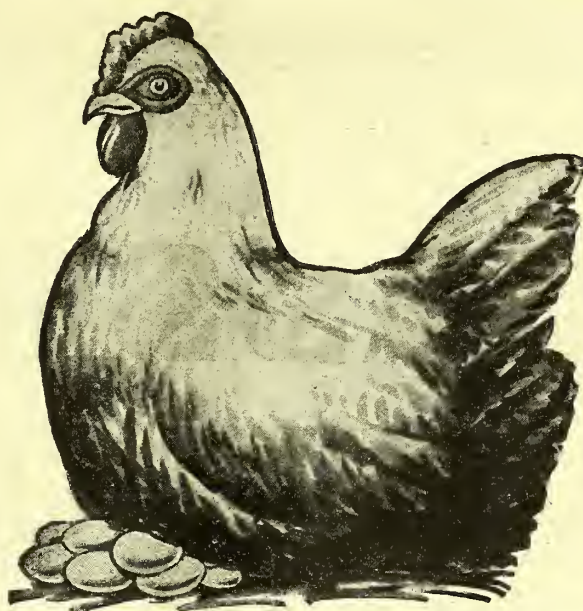
They are enjoying a permanent run of vastly
increased sales. Their growth is continual.

They are being sold daily to an ever increasing
number of satisfied customers.

HEAPS OF GOOD SHOWMATTER WITH EVERY ORDER

One Dozen 4/6; One Gross 51/-; Retail 7½d.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD. RAWDON NR. LEEDS



WATERGLASS

Something to crow about,
and worth putting your
own name on

□ □

Splendid new packs and
new season's show material

□ □

Tell us your quantity—we
will interest you as to prices

AYRTON'S

Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL

SASSO OLIVE OIL



The epicure uses discretion in the choice of Olive Oil just as he does in selecting his wine and insists on a brand with a reputation.

"Sasso" Olive Oil is packed in elegant bottles of both Imperial and Reputed Measure and shows a P.A.T.A. protected profit of 50%.

Write for new season's samples and price list giving Special Offer.

*

Producers: P. Sasso e Figli, Oneglia, Italy

Sole Distributors for the U.K.:

Fredk. Boehm Ltd., 17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.



STANDS ALONE!

To EXPORT BUYERS:—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1787.

C/327

COPYRIGHT



Adeps Benzoeatus
Adrenalin
Amylopsin
Beef Juice
Carminex
Catgut
Cerebrinin
Corpus Luteum
Diasase (Animal)
Digestive Ferments
Duodenin
Enzymes
Galactis
Hæmoglobin
Insulase
Lactated Pepsin
Lecithin
Liver
Lymphatic
Mammary
Mam-Ovarian
Meduphites
Multigland
Myelin
Orchitic
Ovarian
Ovarian Residue
Ovo-Testis
Ovo-Thyroid
Ox Gall
Pancreas
Pancreatin
Parathyroid
Parathyroid Compound
Pepsin
Peptone
Pineal
Pituitary, Whole Gland
 " *Anterior Lobe*
 " *Posterior Lobe*
 " *Compound*
Placenta
Prostate
Red Bone Marrow
Renal Cortex
Spleen
Supra Medulla
Suprarenal
 " *Compound*
 " *Cortex*
Suprarenalin
Thromboplastin
Thymus
 " *Compound*
Thyropophosis
Thyroid
Thyro-Manganese
Trypsin

GLANOID

COUNTER LINES of Proved Ready Selling Value

Rennet Powder
 Rennet Tablets
 Rennet Essence
 Beef Juice
 Beef Extract
 Fluid Beef
 Beef Cubes
 Peptonising Powders
 Peptonising Tablets
 Strength Ovals
 Pepsin Compound Pills
 Pep-o-lac Tablets



NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
 LIMITED

ARMOUR HOUSE, St. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND,
 LONDON, E.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: "ARMOSATA-CENT," LONDON.
 TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6262.

£6 of ROBOLEINE for £5

Any chemist who undertakes to make a fortnight's window display of Roboleine and places an order for £5 net value (made up in any sizes) will receive an additional £1 worth free, together with a supply of samples, literature and display matter. The consignment will be sent carriage paid, in a free case.

Roboleine has no opposition to overcome. It has been on the market 22 years and has an established position with Doctors and with the public. And this winter it is being advertised as never before, in all the great national dailies, in the leading provincial newspapers and in a long list of Women's papers. 127,684,000 large advertisements will appear between the beginning of October and the end of April.

Roboleine is a best-seller this winter. Now is the time to make sure and get a good share of the increased trade.

Roboleine

CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT
IN EVERY SPOONFUL

★ ★ ★

PRICE AND SPECIAL OFFERS 75% PROFIT ON

NEW RETAIL PRICES
EFFECTIVE MARCH 11th, 1929.

	Old Price	New Price
Poudre Tokalon (large size)	1/9	1/6
Tokalon Compacts (1½") -	1/6	1/3
Tokalon Compacts (2") -	2/3	1/9

(All other Tokalon lines remain unchanged.) Discounts as heretofore.

THE GREATEST PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

ever devised for Poudre Tokalon has now been launched. Prominent advertisements will appear in all the leading National Daily and Sunday Newspapers, Provincial Newspapers, Women's Papers, Magazines, etc. A tremendous increase in sales will result from this striking advertising campaign plus price reductions. An increase with consequent benefit to you.

BONUS OFFERS.

To protect you against loss on marking down your present stock, we invite you to select one order for Poudre Tokalon and Compacts with FREE GOODS (regular lines already in big demand). No. 1 Order shows you a profit of 29/7½—60%; No. 2 Order a profit of 52/11½—64%; No. 3 Order a profit of 93/4—68%; No. 4 Order a profit of 187/4½—74%. *One Order only to each dealer.* Three simple conditions govern this offer:—(a) A prominent window display of Poudre Tokalon for 14 days (thus definitely linking up with the advertising). (b) To mark down your stock and (c) not to select a larger order than you can sell over your counter in 45 days.

This Offer definitely closes on Wednesday, April 10th, 1929.

These special orders will be sent direct, carriage paid.

Invoiced through usual wholesaler if desired.

TOKALON, Ltd., 212-214 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1.

REDUCTIONS SHOWING UP TO POUDRE TOKALON!

YOU ARE INVITED TO
SELECT ONE ORDER FOR
POUDRE TOKALON AND
COMPACTS with FREE GOODS

No. 1 Order (costs $49/1\frac{1}{2}$) shows you a profit of 60%

No. 2 Order (costs $82/0\frac{1}{2}$) shows you a profit of 64%

No. 3 Order (costs $137/8$) shows you a profit of 68%

No. 4 Order (costs $252/1\frac{1}{2}$) shows you a profit of nearly 75%

WRITE NOW FOR FOLDER GIVING
FULL DETAILS OF BONUS OFFERS

TOKALON LTD.

212-214 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLBORN 9669

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM (Powder & Solide)	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	31/6	3/6
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES .. 36/- 4/-

For obesity.

SOFT PALERIUM .. 45/- 5/-

For wrinkles.

LIQUID NAIL POLISH .. 10/- 1/-

Brilliant and lasting.

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.

SIVE BROS., & KARNOVSKY, LTD.,

India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay. Johannesburg.

A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.

New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.

Denmark: KARL, SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.

Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils and Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Sole Agents for:—

PAOLO VILARDI Messina Oils:
Lemon, Bergamote, Sweet Orange, etc.

S.A. FLORFE Spanish Oils:
Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme,
Pennyroyal, etc.

C. MINTCHEFF & KETCHEDJIEFF
Otto of Rose. Bulgarian.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIERFILS, Ltd., 4 Denman St., London Bdg., S.E. 1
Tel. Add: "Lautiert, Phone. London." Telephone: Waterloo 1601/2

A new Nildé sifter box

(HANDBAG SIZE)

Modernised and improved, this extra flat sifter box with puff is of new design outside and in, leak-proof, and the powder cannot patch or break. It contains as much powder as the well-known red and gold striped box, perfumed with our new creation, l'Île Heureuse.

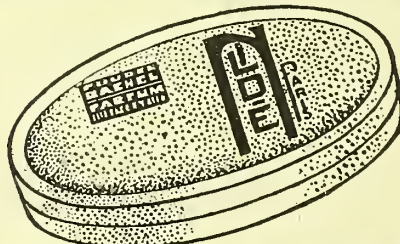
33 1/3%

discount off
selling price.

In 7 shades:—
rachel, naturelle,
ocre rosé, rose,
basanée,
indienne,
blanche.

1/-

P.A.T.A.

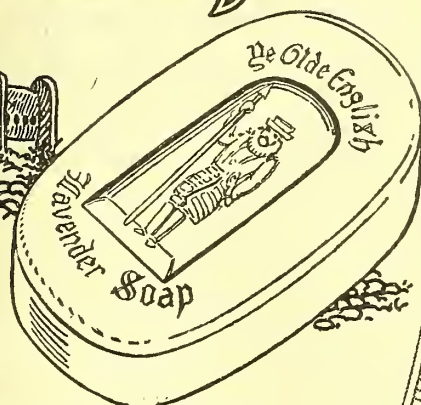


Distributed in
the U.K. by

BROOKS & WARBURTON, LTD.

40-42 LEXINGTON STREET, W.1.

Ye Olde English Lavender Soap



Perfumed with real English essence of Lavender, this speciality soap will make a strong appeal to

those of your customers who prefer the quiet dignity of old world odours. At the same time Cussons' "Ye Olde English Lavender" Soap is thoroughly modern in the method of its manufacture and the generous profit which it carries.

*Write now for prices
and full particulars
to the manufacturers.*

Cussons

KERSAL VALE, MANCHESTER

To-day's best investment—a case of

R.S.M

(Reigate Standard Mint)

English re-distilled and blended PEPPERMINT OIL



White, Tompkins & Courage Ltd.
Reigate, Surrey

Telegrams : Esswhite, Reigate.

Telephone : Reigate 480.

Beethams
Larola
Toilet Preparations

New attractive packs

"LAIT LAROLA"
"LAROLA" LILY BLOOM
"LAROLA" ROSE BLOOM
"LAROLA" FACE POWDER
BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER

Link up with the
NATIONAL ADVERTISING

Special display terms on request from:
M. BEETHAM & SON
Dept. C.D. CHELTENHAM



NEROLI & ORANGE FLOWER PRODUCTS

Our complete range of Artificials will allow a cheap replacement in many formulas, which will become necessary owing to the advance in price of the naturals, due to the severe weather having had disastrous effects on the trees.

NEROLI SUPREME

NEROLI. K.

NEROLI. R.

NEROLI SUPERIOR

NEROLI EXTRA

NEROLI. S.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS 1244

ORANGE BLOSSOMS 1247

AURANOL FLORA (Orange blossoms novelty)

FLEURANGEOL E 1396 } New bases for
FLEURANGEOL S 1397 } Orange Blossoms.

A range of Samples and Prices on application.

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3.

Anzora takes another front page . .

See the
**DAILY
NEWS**
ON
**MARCH
27TH.**



Anzora Cream for greasy scalps and Anzora Viola for dry scalps. Obtainable direct and from Wholesalers

Terms:
12/- doz., retail 18/-
20/- " " 30/-

Large space advertising pays! Anzora have proved this in the past many times—and are taking the front page of the "Daily News" on March 27th.

Your customers will see this advertisement—so be ready for the demand! Have a look at your stocks of Anzora now. Don't be out of Anzora on March 27th.

GOLD MEDAL.



LONDON 1905.

GOLD MEDAL.



LONDON 1910.

A SUPPLY OF
ATTRACTIVE
SHOWCARDS
AND CUT-
OUTS SENT
POST FREE
ON REQUEST.

ANZORA

Masters the Hair!

... for ...
DAWSON'S
DENTIFRICE
 Usual & Large Size

— 30 —
FREERS PEROXIDE & MAGNESIA
DENTAL CREAM
 A Tooth Paste of Distinction.

— 30 —
FREERS LYSOL & OTHER
Shaving Sticks
 In Decorated Tins

— 30 —
 Solid & Liquid
BRILLIANTINE
 In Several Sizes.

SHAMPOO & TOOTH
POWDERS
 Of Superior Quality

Solid Brilliantine in Decorated Tins, and in 2½ oz. Octagon Jars with Gilt Caps and Wads and two embossed labels; also Hair Cream, Dry Shampoo, Toilet Paraffin, Honey and Flower Brilliantine, Rouge and Compact Powders, Lysol Soap in Tablets, Foot Paste, Ointments, Cold Cream, &c., &c. Best quality Razor Blades at low prices, Vanishing Cream, Petroleum Jelly, Lysol Solution, &c., &c.,

COLONIAL BUYING AGENTS & REPRESENTATIVES
EVERYWHERE WANTED. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for
SHIPPERS, WHOLESALERS & LARGE BUYERS.

(RETAILERS please order through your usual Wholesaler.)

Freers Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 6/7 Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, London,
 ENGLAND.

'Phone—Bishopsgate 2209. Telegrams—"Dentifreer Ave London" (2 words).
 Cables—"Dentifreer London."

A NEW PACKING
 FOR
CALVERT'S
 Carbolic Toilet Soap



ONE DOZEN 6d. TABLETS IN
 NEAT COUNTER DISPLAY BOX
 List price 4/5 per box.

As the usual 3-tablet boxes (list price 13/6 per dozen boxes) will still be available, customers are requested to certify in their orders which form of packing they desire.

F.C. CALVERT & CO., Ltd., MANCHESTER



A
KEEN
BLADE
 AT A
KEEN
PRICE

The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—
"LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"

Obtainable from all Leading Wholesalers.
 Inquiries from Genuine Wholesalers only are Invited.

Dept. C.D. "Wanie" Distributors:
 c/o ROEBUCK'S ADVERTISING SERVICE
 Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., London, E.C.4

TO SHAVE IS HUMAN!
TO USE "AMO" Sheffield Steel BLADES
 (Free Testing Sample sent on request.) **DIVINE.**

NO CHEMIST OR DRUGGIST SHOULD
BE WITHOUT THIS SPLENDID LINE!

MARVELLOUS PROFITS. SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED.



AS GOOD AS REALLY
GOOD BLADES CAN BE
EVERY BLADE GUARANTEED
SELLS at 1/6 Doz.
COSTS 8/- Gross.
FREE BONUS 3 Doz.
Blades to each Gross.

Write a. once to—
L. FRANKENBERG,
 125 Houndsditch
 London, E.1

Tel.: Grams
 AT. 8846. Uzeccarnos Lon.

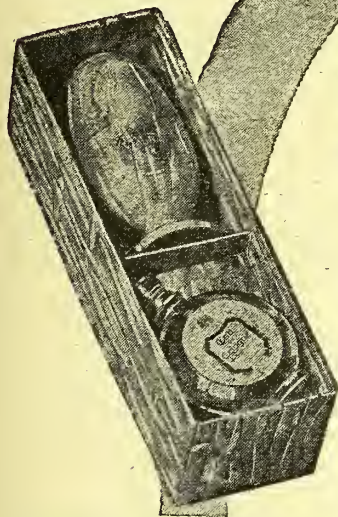
Nest of eggs
23.065



Easter Eggs

*Display these
attractive Easter
Gifts they are sure
to Sell and bring
new custom too!*

Egg in cup and
Eau de Cologne
23.067



Basket box of 6 or
12 eggs — 2 sizes
— various colours
23.051 /2/3/8/9



Vinolia SOAP EGGS

PROFIT
APPROX. 50% on COST

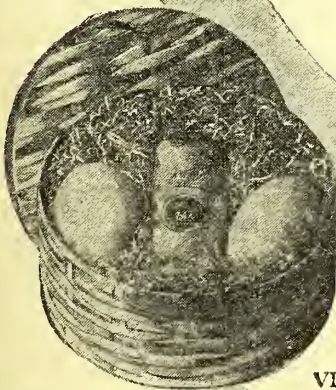
*British
laid*

-Cannot be beaten

Write now for full details
and special terms to—

VINOLIA CO., LTD., BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE

Egg in cup and
2 spare eggs in
collar box
23.066



Egg in cup
23.048



VT 62-29-100

ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS LTD.

WILLIAM C. SLATER, Managing Director.

4 CARLISLE AVENUE, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Royal 0290.

Essynthet—Ald—London

A few of our latest Creations :—

AMBREINE

A sweet Oriental perfume with a delightfully delicate floral nuance.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

True to Nature; even in its last traces on evaporation.

VICTORIA VIOLET

A very successful composition; a necessity to the creative perfumer.

PARMA VIOLET

A standard Violet; indispensable in the absence of the natural flower oil.

WALLFLOWER

A beautiful reproduction of the Old English Wallflower.

ROSE

An excellent substitute for Bulgarian Otto.

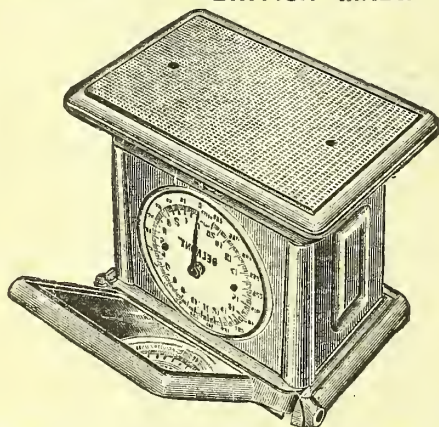
JASMIN

A composition giving the pungency as well as the ever-popular floralcy of Jasmin flowers.



Of the highest possible concentration, and hence very economical in use; perfectly soluble; do not discolour. Suitable for handkerchiefs, perfumes, face powders, vanishing creams, brilliantines, toilet waters, bath salts, soaps. Samples cheerfully sent by return of post.

THE "BELMONT" PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE BRITISH MADE



Weighs from 1 lb. to 20 stone. Automatic. No Weights required. Weight of machine 20½ lbs.

EXPORT PRICE 22/6 Cases free F.O.B. LONDON
(Smallest number shipped six machines.)

This machine can be exported to ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD where weighing machines are admitted
ALBERT C. SHOPPEE, LTD.
(Wholesale and Export only)
Belmont Street, Chalk Farm, LONDON, N.W.1.

Tried & Proved

Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 136 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to

P.A.T.A.
3/6, 7/-
& 10/6

Red for dark hair;
golden for fair or grey hair.
From all Wholesalers



Rowland's
Macassar Oil

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1
RM47

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH



From all Wholesalers.

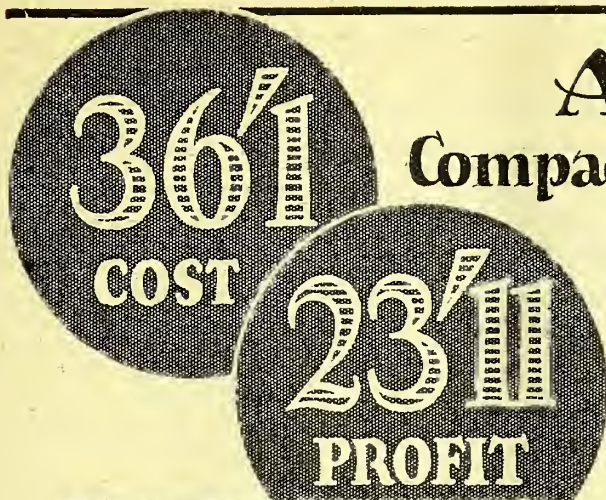
Counter Display Box with every 3 dozen.

Manufacturers:

W. R. Speer & Son

(EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE - - LONDON, E.8



AZIADÉ

Compact Perfumes de luxe

Extensive advertising for 'Aziadé' Compact Perfumes has now been planned. Particulars of the preliminary advertising are given below. To obtain the interest of the Trade, the following bonus offer is made:—On all orders placed by Monday, April 15th next, an *extra discount* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be allowed for orders of not less than 2 dozen of each of the 1/- and 1/6 sizes or to the value of £2 at trade prices. Your profit under these terms will be:—

Usual P.A.T.A. discount	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
Bonus	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Cash discount	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

making a total profit of 40 per cent on selling price or 66 per cent. on cost price.



66% PROFIT ON COST PRICE

"AZIADÉ" ADVERTISING.

Preliminary List of Papers

Daily Mail Daily Mirror Daily Sketch
Daily Express Bath Chronicle
Bournemouth Daily Echo
Bristol Evening Times
Bristol Evening News
Bradford Daily Telegraph
Liverpool Echo
Manchester Evening News
Manchester Evening Chronicle
Nottingham Evening Post
Nottingham Evening News
Portsmouth Evening News
Sheffield Telegraph and Star
Sheffield Mail
Southampton Daily Echo
Yorkshire Evening Post
Yorkshire Evening News

The above is a facsimile of the novel COUNTER and DISPLAY CONTAINER which is strikingly illustrated in 5 colours, while the inside of the box is gold-lined with counter-sunk divisions to hold the "jarettes." These "jarettes" now have charming designs in colours on the screw-on airtight lid. The DISPLAY CONTAINER holds the standard assortment of the following perfumes:—

2 Jasmin	2 Lilas (Lilac)
2 Muguet (Lily of the Valley)	2 Violette
2 Chypre	2 Lavande (Lavender)

Gueneaux (England) Limited

168, Regent Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Gerrard 7478.

Send this
Coupon
at once.

BONUS ORDER FORM

To GUENEAUX (ENGLAND) LTD., 168, REGENT STREET, W.1.
Please send me 2 (two) dozen of each of the two sizes of AZIADÉ
Compact Perfumes. 1 enclose Cheque for £1 16s. 1d. special bonus
price.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....





Bath Gloves & Washing Squares

in every reliable fabric







Watersprite
MADE IN ENGLAND

MANUFACTURED IN HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY

SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD

184-190, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

KNITTED

FACE CLOTHS



G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—
75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—
OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK



Eureka

**POWDER
and
LIQUID**

WEED KILLER

CHEMISTS prefer this make because it has been sold by the TRADE for many years and not direct to Users. EUREKA is asked for and gives a good profit.
AGENTS are fully assisted in the Selling. Please write NOW.

ATTRACTIVE SHOW MATTER.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD., 51 Newland, LINCOLN

CHANGE IN
SELLING & DISTRIBUTING
ARRANGEMENTS
FOR

Williams
SHAVING PREPARATIONS

ON and after March 15th, the sales and distribution of our entire line of preparations will be in the hands of

**J. C. ENO LIMITED,
160 PICCADILLY
LONDON, W.1**

to whom all future orders should be addressed.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS

Will our present customers please note that any accounts rendered by us for goods supplied previously to March 15th are payable to us at

103 St. John Street, London, E.C.1

The J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
103 St. John Street, London, E.C.1



**"That's
the one I want!"**

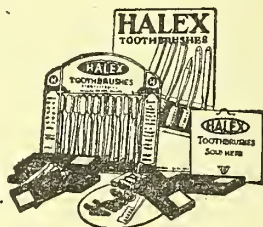
AND that is how easy sales of Halex are—if you keep the Halex Showcase on your counter. Your customer can see the *one* toothbrush she wants to buy, and show you which it is at once.

The Halex Showcase is included, with practical display material, in the Halex Introductory Parcel. This parcel contains an economic stock of 4-dozen Halex British Made Toothbrushes.

**65% PROFIT
ON THE HALEX
INTRODUCTORY
PARCEL**

Your profit on the Halex Parcel works out at 5% more than your profit on the brushes if bought loose. The Parcel costs 40/- and retails for 66/-. You make an average profit of 6½d. on every Halex brush you sell!

The Halex range—6 patterns, 6 colours, 6 prices—enables you to operate on one brand only and yet to satisfy *any* customer. Order the Halex Parcel from your Wholesaler, to-day—



**INTRODUCTORY
PARCEL - - 40/-**

Brushes sell for 66/-
Profit on cost 65%

**keep the Halex Showcase
on Your Counter**

The BRITISH XYLONITE CO, Ltd, HALE END, LONDON, E.4

**The Blade for Stiff Beards
& Tender Skins!**

ECLIPSE
SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES

**5
for
1/8**



**10
for
3/4**

Stock this popular brand and have your share of the increasing sales through steady and persistent advertising.

Minimum Trade Terms 33½% off selling price, showing a profit of 50% on cost.

Order from your usual Wholesaler or direct from the Makers:

**JAMES NEILL & CO. [Sheffield] LTD.
STEEL MANUFACTURERS, SHEFFIELD.**

Peroxide Manufacturing Co.

Introductory Offer

**Peroxide Tooth Paste.
AT LAST!**

A TOOTH PASTE THAT DOES CLEAN
TEETH AND PROTECTS THE GUMS.

Retails at 1/3. Handsome Profits for YOU.

Bonus of 36 1/3 Tubes of
"Peroxide Tooth Paste" **FREE**
To Buyers of 12 Dozen Lots.

FOR TERMS WRITE TO—

Sole Distributors for United Kingdom

H. Wiseman

20/26 Stoney Lane, Houndsditch, E.1

To which please address all enquiries.

Scrap that old cash drawer

it belongs to
the candle age

WITH the keen competition in retailing to-day you cannot afford to be handicapped with the disadvantages of an open cash drawer.

It cannot tell you whether you lose 5/- or £5 a week through mistakes, carelessness and leakages or do anything to prevent it. It cannot prove coin tendered in the event of dispute or give you the slightest information about your sales, cash, records, customers and assistants. It is a dumb and useless partner and costs you far more than you know.

Thousands and thousands of retailers are glad of the day they scrapped their old cash drawer for an up-to-date, trade and profit increasing National Cash Register . . .

the greatest asset ever invented

for the benefit of the retail shopkeeper.

A "National" corrects the profit-losing conditions permitted by an open cash drawer, enforces accurate records, protects every penny taken, instantly provides essential information, saves much time, work, worry, expense and loss, advertises the business, attracts new custom and considerably increases net profit.

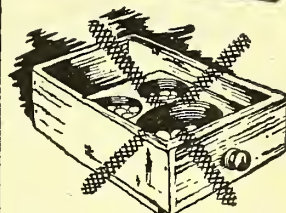
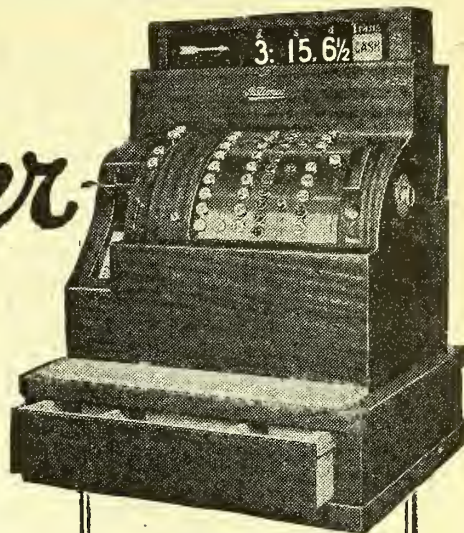
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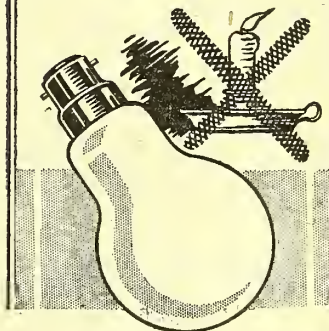
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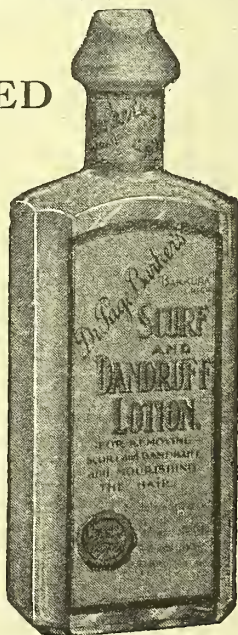
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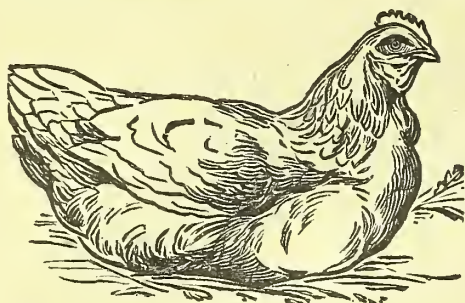


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Business Changes

MR. G. TIDCOMBE, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 371 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol.

THE business of the late Mr. J. A. Reid, manufacturing chemist and aerated water manufacturer, Helensburgh, has been purchased by Mr. Arthur Richardson Pollock.

TIMOTHY WHITES (1928), LTD., are opening new premises on March 21 at 25 and 26 High Street, Godalming.

MR. R. McFALL, chemist and druggist, who recently disposed of his business (Butler's Pharmacy) at Gravesend, has opened a business at 6A Springbridge Road, Ealing, London, W.5.

SOME months ago a trial shipment of concentrated orange and lemon juice was shipped to London from New South Wales and landed in a very satisfactory condition, and resulted in a further order to ship an additional 5,000 gallons.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Inquests

Successive doses of chlorodyne taken by misadventure were stated to be the cause of death at a recent inquest, at Stoke-on-Trent, on the body of Honor Jackson, a widow, employed as housekeeper at Longton. From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased had been given a prescription for a chest ailment; she had had a bottle of it made up, and, it was presumed, had taken too much.

An inquiry was held at Huddersfield, on March 11, concerning the death of Mr. Barrett, a cloth dyer, who was certified to have died from double pneumonia. The widow said that a prescription had been given by Dr. Tansley and been made up by a chemist in Park Road. After one of the powders had been taken by the sick man, the chemist and the doctor arrived together and an emetic was administered. Dr. Tansley said that the chemist had told him he had made up the powder with ammoniated mercury. Another medical witness, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, said he was satisfied that death was due to the pneumonia alone. There was no sign of mercurial poisoning. The chemist stated that when he realised the prescription had been dispensed wrongly he hurried to the doctor, though he recognised that there was no possibility of fatal results from the dose. In recording a verdict according to the evidence, the coroner remarked that there was nothing to suggest that death had been even hastened in the slightest degree by the mistake.

Liverpool

Liverpool rates for the ensuing year have been fixed at 14s. 3d., a reduction of 1s.

THE Wallasey Pharmacists' Association are holding their annual meeting at the Boot Inn, Wallasey Road, on March 28.

Members of the trade are glad to note that Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, the genial principal of the School of Pharmacy, has recovered from his recent severe illness.

Rumours are current in pharmaceutical circles here about the likelihood of members of the trade coming forward as candidates at the forthcoming general election. Nothing definite has yet been decided.

With the approach of Easter, chemists, who have experienced an exceptionally busy time, are now taking a "breather" and preparing for a revival of the photographic trade. "We are packing our windows with cameras, etc.," said one chemist.

MR. Gill Hodgson, the secretary of the Liverpool Insurance Committee, has been interviewed on the well-worn topic of the consumption of National Insurance medicine. He said that in Liverpool 355 medical men dealt with 330,000 panel patients, and 186 chemists, with 249 places of business, were under contract with the Committee. Last year the number of prescriptions dispensed for insured persons was about 1,500,000, and the cost about £51,000, the average cost of "medicines" being a little below 3s. 2d. per insured person, or 1½d. less than the year before.

Manchester

MR. Charles H. Griffiths, who qualified nearly forty years ago, has just disposed of the last of his branches in the Manchester area. A prominent Freemason for over thirty-six years, Mr. Griffiths leaves the Provincial Grand Lodge with the rank of Past Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies. With the aid of a few friends, Mr. Griffiths, some ten years ago, was instrumental in inaugurating the Manchester Pharmacists' Masonic Association, now so well known in the North and already numbering nearly sixty members. A member of the board of directors of "U.C.A.L.," his interests have always been for the betterment of the pharmacist. He is retiring to the regret of hosts of Lancashire friends, who wish him long life and happiness in his new home at Cheltenham.

On March 9 a dance was held at the Victoria Baths Hall, High Street, Manchester, in connection with the Table Tennis Club of the Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd. A most enjoyable evening was spent by a party of over 200. The prizes for dancing were presented by Mrs. J. R. Goldthorpe. The duties of M.C. were ably



carried out by Mr. A. R. Ingham, and the success of the affair was due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of the sales manager, Mr. E. D. Lloyd. Mr. J. P. Hacking, son of the managing director, was prevented from attending owing to illness.

Miscellaneous

WINE LICENCES GRANTED.—Among the applications for wine off-licences at the recent local Brewster Sessions, the following have been granted:—Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. (King Street, Ashton Road, Hollins Road, and Manchester Road); Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemist and druggist, Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. F. W. V. Skelton, chemist and druggist, Bedworth; Mr. W. H. Snowdon, chemist and druggist, Stockton-on-Tees.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on March 12, Salesmanship, Ltd., Southampton Row, W.C.1, appealed against the refusal of the London County Council to renew a licence to carry on an employment agency. Among the witnesses for the appellants was Mr. W. E. Booth, the governing director, who in cross-examination said it had been proved over and over again that many ex-students of the school of salesmanship were in very excellent positions. The appeal was allowed.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHEMISTS' GOLF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Chemists' Golf Association was held recently in Newcastle; the following programme was arranged for 1929:—May 1, Durham v. Northumberland, on Ravensworth course, Gateshead; May 29, Northumberland v. Durham, on city course, Newcastle; June 19, Durham v. Northumberland, on Ryton course; July 24, Northumberland v. Durham, on Tynemouth course; September 4, Ayrton, Saunders cup, on Gosforth course, Newcastle.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Cardiff.—A dinner to the Cardiff Branch was given at the Angel Hotel on March 6 by the directors of Dimol Laboratories, Ltd., Sir Frederick Becker presiding. The company included Mr. Alec Johnson (chairman), Captain J. T. Ainslie Walker, R.A.M.C. (managing director and chairman of Dimol Laboratories), Dr. Ralph F. M. Picken (medical officer of health), Dr. Lewis, Mr. Thomas Armstead, Mr. Paul Fairweather, and Mr. Robert J. Webber. Test-tubes were employed by Captain Ainslie Walker in explaining the merits of Dimol. Mr. Alec Johnson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Captain Walker, said Dimol had come into its own largely from the specific use as an intestinal antiseptic. Dr. Ralph Picken, seconding, described Dimol as an addition to the range of preparations which were driving drugs off the market. The toast of "The Cardiff Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union" was proposed by Major Peebles, Mr. Easton responding. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Tom Lewis, seconded by Dr. Lewis, and duly acknowledged.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. William Cumming, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected president of the Thurso Merchants' Association. Mr. T. F. Armstrong, chemist and druggist, 642 Dumbarton Road, Dalmuir, has been elected president of Dalmuir Burns Club, and re-elected president of Clydebank and District Canine Club.

The annual supper of the chemists in Stirling and district, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. McGregor, took place in the Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling, on February 27. The guests included Mr. W. G. McNab, Gorebridge, and Mr. W. Garrow. A collection was taken on behalf of the Benevolent Fund.

A successful dance was held in the Station Hotel, Inverness, on March 8, when fifty couples attended. The arrangements were under the auspices of the Inverness Chemists' Assistants and Apprentices' Association, and were ably carried out by Miss F. Campbell, Miss J. Thomson, Mr. A. Mackechmie and Mr. J. MacRae.

Aberdeen

The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association had an enjoyable whist drive and dance as their winter entertainment in the Royal Hotel on March 6. The first part of the evening was devoted to whist. At the supper Mr. M. K. Watt (vice-president) took the chair, and gave a hearty welcome to a company of over eighty, extending a special word of greeting to the "commercial" and county guests who were present. Mr. Watt commented on the fact that this was the ninety-first anniversary of the annual dinner of the Association, and he hoped that he would be able to welcome them all at the centenary dinner in 1937. He expressed the thanks of the Association to those wholesale houses who had sent them prizes. Songs were given by Mrs. Shand and Mrs. Erskine, and dancing finished an evening the success of which was greatly due to the efforts of Mr. John Mutch and his committee. Mrs. Watt presented the whist prizes to Mrs. W. G. Mitchell, Miss Ross, Miss H. Smith and Messrs. Elder, A. M. Mitchell and McConnach. Mrs. Hay and Mr. H. M. Dugan were the recipients of the consolation prizes. The variety dance prizes were won by Miss Donald and Mr. A. Cattanach.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, March 19

South-West London Chemists' Association, Stevens' Bijou Hall, Clapham, London, S.W.4, at 8.30 p.m. Lantern lecture on "Colour Photography," by Mr. H. A. Mills.

Wednesday, March 20

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Illustrated lecture on "Medical and Pharmaceutical Insignia," by Professor H. G. Greenish.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Manchester, Salford and District Branch, Clydesdale Club, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting of the Junior Section.

National Association of Women Pharmacists, Plane Tree Restaurant, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Informal social evening.

Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association.—Annual meeting in Belfast.

Thursday, March 21

South-West London Chemists' Association, Balham Constitutional Club, 211 Balham High Road, London, S.W.17, at 7.30 p.m. Whist and dance. Tickets 3s. 6d. each.

London Chemists' Golfing Society, Wharnclyffe Rooms, Great Central Hotel, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Tickets 12s. 6d. each.

East Anglian Federation of Pharmacists and Group Executive of R.P.U., Great Northern Hotel, Peterborough. At 3.30 p.m., annual meeting. At 6.15 p.m., joint dinner with the local association. Tickets 5s. 6d. each.

Friday, March 22

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Fourth evening meeting. Papers by Mr. J. P. Todd and Mr. J. Grier.

Committee on Industry and Trade

THE report of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade (Cmd. 3282, Stationery Office, 5s. 6d.) was issued on March 11. The Committee, consisting of nineteen members, has, with slight change of personnel, sat since July 1924. A memorandum declaring the report to be inadequate to the situation of the country is signed by seven members, two of whom have withheld their signatures from the main document. The Committee has included in its purview a wide range of topics. It draws attention to the high value of Imperial preference to British trade, but deprecates any proposal to extend the scope of Imperial preference so as to apply to export duties or restrictions. It finds that, with few exceptions, the free flow of materials of industry to British ports is not to any substantial extent obstructed by artificial obstacles, such as tariff duties or Customs restrictions, either in this country or in the countries from which we draw our supplies. Further, the mass of essential materials which this country imports reaches the industries which use it with the minimum of difficulty, delay and cost. If the rates of carriage of materials from the ports to the works are in some cases higher than those paid under similar conditions by our foreign competitors, this difference is partly offset by the shorter average distances of our main exporting industries from the ports. The Committee considers that the interests of British trade would be served by the revival of some of the smaller ports. Heavy road traffic, it is added, ought to pay its fair share of the cost of upkeep and construction of roads.

CARRIAGE AND WAGES PROBLEMS

As to railway charges, the view is expressed that while railway rates on the average do not bear a greater proportion to the value of the goods carried than before the war, charges on the heavier classes of materials are affecting seriously the competitive position in the markets of the world, and the Committee refers to the relief which will be afforded by the derating scheme. The central wages problem is "to combine the maintenance of a reasonable standard of weekly earnings with a maximum of output obtainable at a given wages cost." The Committee associates the solution of the central wages problem with the principle of payment by results, and expresses the hope that no effort will be spared to overcome difficulties. The whole range of problems falling under the head of industrial fatigue, and the practical bearings of these questions on the improvement of workshop conditions in each particular trade, ought to be made the subject of systematic consideration and observation by a standing committee representing the trade itself. Whatever form of marketing organisation is used, it is essential that heads of firms should pay personal visits to the overseas markets with which they trade. It is impossible not to receive the impression that too many British exporters show a want of proper activity in the way of intelligent and sympathetic study of the markets and energetic salesmanship. In particular, too much importance cannot be attached to the keeping of promises in regard to delivery dates. The Committee urges strongly the essential necessity of better utilisation of the results of research by industry. There should be no relaxation or curtailment of the efforts of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and no withdrawal of financial support on the part of the Government. The Committee also urges the importance of adequate systems of business costing, and of the collection of essential data by trade associations for the benefit of their members. The report is in favour of continuing the experiment of safeguarding for a long enough period to yield more definite conclusions. However, the operation of this procedure must always be limited, both as regards the field of industry and the period of time. The Committee does not believe that any of the principal basic industries of this country have been so weakened, even by the long-continued depression, as not to have the power within themselves to take the first measures towards their own regeneration.

Dental Benefit Council

IN connection with the provision of dental treatment for insured persons as an additional benefit under the scheme of National Health Insurance, a body to be known as the Dental Benefit Council has been set up in accordance with Regulations under the National Health Insurance Act, 1928. The new body will be charged with the duty of making arrangements for securing a satisfactory service of dental treatment for members of approved societies who are entitled to dental benefit, and of exercising, subject to the general responsibility of the Minister of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland, supervision over the administration of dental benefit. The Council has been constituted as follows:—

Chairman, Mr. E. Hackforth, C.B. (Ministry of Health).

Dental Representatives.—Messrs. F. Butterfield, H. Condry, A. de Mierre, L.D.S., W. L. Edwards, A. Gear Evans, L.D.S., R. R. Flint, W. H. Gilmour, M.D.S., C. H. Howkins, C.B.E., L.D.S., J. Lauer, L.D.S., R. Lindsay, L.D.S., A. MacGregor, L.D.S., C. F. Rilot, L.D.S., J. Clifford Wing, L.D.S., B. J. Wood, L.D.S., J. A. Young, L.D.S.

Approved Society Representatives.—Messrs. C. A. Bamford, J. Bolton, S. L. Duff, F. W. Eaton, F. G. Harris, W. Hyde, R. H. Jones, J. P. Lewis, R. J. Mellor, M.P., J. S. Pike, G. Riddle, P. Rockliff, J. W. Shaw, C. Tuckfield, W. Wood.

Official Representatives.—Messrs. J. G. Bell and M. Heseltine, C.B. (Ministry of Health), Lewis Evans (Welsh Board of Health), G. W. Wight (Department of Health for Scotland).

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

REVENUE FROM TAXATION

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Churchill), replying to a question put by Mr. Tinker, on March 7, stated that the total net revenue derived from the taxation of sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa for the financial years ended March 31, 1927 and 1928, was: 1927, £25,697,000; 1928, £25,424,000. These compare with a figure of £27,384,000 for 1924-25. The estimated produce per 1d. of the income tax is about £4,800,000. An increase of between 5d. and 6d. in the income tax would therefore be required to make good the loss of revenue if the duties on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa were repealed.

RATIONALISATION

Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 12, whether he will consider the appointment of a departmental committee to inquire into the tendency towards the creation of monopolies which is involved in the realisation of the principle of rationalisation and into the effect of such monopolies upon the price of important commodities in general use?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: The general question of the effect of combination is discussed in the report of the Committee on Industry and Trade which has just been published, and I do not think that any further general inquiry is necessary.

COCAINE IN POOR-LAW INSTITUTIONS

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health, on March 5, whether he had received any complaints that large amounts of cocaine have been used in any of the Poor-Law institutions in England and Wales; and is it his intention to set up an inquiry into these charges?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Sir Kingsley Wood) stated that no formal complaint of this kind had been received, but one instance was known in which a Poor-Law medical officer had used considerable quantities of this drug for his own treatment. He was unable to say what was the amount of cocaine used, but it was a very unhappy case, and he did not think it desirable to go further into the matter.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

DAVIS & DAVIS (MALDEN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, herbalists, etc. The directors are F. J. Davis and C. E. Davis. R.O.: 78 Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey.

W. EDMONDS & Co. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, to enter into contracts for the destruction and extermination in Great Britain and Ireland of vermin and pests of all kinds. The subscribers are R. Parkin and A. W. Pears. R.O.: 94-98 Regent Street, W.

GENVAL, LTD., was registered as a public company on February 27. Capital £150,000 in 2s. shares. Objects: To acquire certain property at Genval les Eaux, near Brussels, Belgium; to acquire from Maison L. Sanders a contract for the sale of the company's products, and to acquire from Phosferine (Ashton and Parsons), Ltd., the exclusive benefit of the rights to medicate the water of Genval in conjunction with Phosferine, and to carry on the business of natural table water bottlers and distributors, etc. The directors are:—S. Rubenstein (managing director of Amalgamated Wallpaper Mills), H. E. S. Parsons (joint managing director Phosferine—Ashton and Parsons), Lord Cranworth (vice-chairman Coleman & Co., Ltd.—Wincarnis), C. W. Hartrodt (managing director C. W. Hartrodt & Co.), Comte H. C. de Wiart (director La Société Ame. Anciens Etablissements Louie de Nayer), Marquis Imperiali de Princes de Francavilla (director Compagnie d'Eaux d'Utrecht and Compagnie d'Eaux d'Arnheim), L. Sanders (principal, Maison Louis Sanders), and Dr. R. Beckers (managing director "Bruxelles Medical"). R.O.: 16 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., is to pay a dividend of eight per cent. for the year 1928 on the ordinary capital of £400,000. This compares with six per cent. for 1927, when £10,000 was placed to reserve and £7,751 carried forward.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, LTD.—The net profit for 1928 was £104,055 (against £77,230). A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares is declared (last payment 2½ per cent. for 1925), and following allocations made. Special expenditure in respect of debenture conversion, £16,000; expenses of preferred ordinary issue, £3,750; debenture redemption reserve, £9,009; staff fund, £5,000; general reserve, £15,000; forward, £42,660. (Previous year: £10,000 to investment reserve; £20,000 to special depreciation in respect of capital reorganisation carried out in 1925; £42,928 forward.) The financial position has been consolidated by the issue of £100,000 7½ per cent. convertible preferred ordinary shares of £1.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—Mr. Thomas Barclay presided on March 11, at Birmingham, at the annual meeting of the shareholders. The directors recommended the payment of a 12½ per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares, free of income tax, and a bonus of 1s. 6d. per share on ordinary shares, free of tax (*C. & D.*, March 9, p. 284). In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said the business was in its 110th year, and was a good example of longevity without lassitude. The profits, after making various provisions, amounted to £64,200 (compared with £53,539) and £15,852, carried forward from last year, was added. They proposed placing to reserve out of profits £30,826, which, together with the £30,000 transferred from internal reserve, made the general reserve £200,000. The interest on investments was more than sufficient to pay the preference dividends. Despite biting competition in some sections and determined rivalry at home and abroad, they had arrived with the best balance-sheet yet seen. Their aim was defence, not defiance. They hoped that some day the merciless competition which existed between competitors and themselves would cease and a better understanding be reached. They had opened a factory in Alexandria

for the manufacture of goods hitherto made by them in Birmingham for Egypt, and it was hoped that the factory would enable them to extend their trade in the Near East. The increased profit was due to larger turnover and much reduced expenses. Extensions were still taking place, and a new block of offices at Charford Mills would be commenced this month. The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. F. Southall and carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The report of the directors gives a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1928, also a profit and loss account for the year ended that date is submitted. The capital reserve account is further augmented by £1,074 9s. 8d., and the mortgage redemption fund by £1,077 18s. 4d., mortgages are reduced by £2,500. During the year work was commenced on new buildings at Evans' Biological Institute, Runcorn: these laboratories, which are rendered necessary by the expansion in the sale of the company's biological products, will be completed in May. The expenditure to date is reflected in the figures for property and plant in the balance-sheet. There has also been considerable extension in the other manufacturing operations of the company; the benefit from these extensions was only partially realised during the year. Business generally has again been rendered difficult by the continued depression of trade. The trading profit after writing off all establishment expenses and advertising, and making provision for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, and income-tax, amounts to £22,409 10s. 6d.; balance transferred to balance-sheet is £17,048 12s. 5d.; to which is added the balance brought forward from 1927, £3,246 19s. 5d.; making a total of £20,295 11s. 10d., out of which provision is made for mortgage redemption fund, £1,077 18s. 4d., and interest on credit notes £2,719 13s. 2d., leaving an available balance of £16,498 0s. 4d. Having regard to the improved position of the business, the directors propose to pay on April 8 a full year's dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares up to December 31, 1928, less tax, £11,606 8s. 10d., and ask for an allocation for directors' fees of £2,100, carrying forward to the next account £2,791 11s. 6d. Messrs. J. H. E. Evans, A. B. Evans, and J. W. Wright retire from the Board, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

DRUG INCORPORATED.—Early last year there was a considerable rearrangement of relations between the United Drug Co. of America and its associated undertakings, which include the Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd. The net result was the formation of a holding concern called Drug Incorporated, which by an exchange of shares took over control of the United Drug Co. and its subsidiaries and also of Sterling Products, a fresh acquisition to the combine. Drug Incorporated (says the "Financial Times") has just issued its first accounts, covering the eleven months to the end of 1928, and embracing the operations of the entire group of businesses in which it is interested. The gross profit is \$45,710,100, and the net income \$12,014,300, equal to \$49,865,500 and \$13,106,300 per annum respectively. The net income of United Drug and Sterling Products for 1927 was \$12,968,500, so that a substantial advance in earnings has occurred despite such dislocation of business as the reorganisation may have caused. Three dividends of \$1 per share have been distributed, absorbing \$6,521,800 and leaving an undivided surplus of \$5,492,500 to be carried forward. The balance-sheet shows assets totalling \$144,998,400, in which cash and other liquid resources figure for \$44,862,800, tangible properties for \$24,459,200, holdings in other companies for \$39,292,900, and trade marks, patents, goodwill, etc., for \$32,147,000. Current liabilities amount to only \$8,851,100, bond indebtedness to \$45,910,200 and reserves to \$9,437,500. The capital, consisting of shares of no par value, is taken in at \$75,177,800 equal to \$34.42 per share, as against a range of 80 to 120½ last year and a current figure of 117½. Drug Incorporated has recently further extended its interests by acquiring Life Savers, which has a gross earning capacity of about \$2,681,000 a year and the May Drug Co., of Pittsburg, the annual sales of which total about \$4,000,000.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Kent.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 13, it was reported that samples of prescriptions dispensed by a number of panel chemists in the county had been analysed, and that ten cases of inaccuracy had been brought before the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee. Two of the chemists were cautioned, four censured, and two severely censured.

London.—At the recent monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee, the Finance Subcommittee recommended payment of accounts amounting to £27,377 0s. 11d. Among them were the following:—To chemists for 1928, £23,383 16s. 2d.; practitioners' drug fund, 1928, £36 10s. The accounts were passed. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee submitted the following statistics in reference to the prescriptions issued during November 1928, together with similar figures for the previous year:—

	1927	1928
Total No. of prescriptions	691,634	694,964
Total cost of prescriptions	£23,782 6s. 0d.	£23,289 4s. 10d.
Average cost of ingredients	3.85d.	3.62d.
Average cost of dispensing fees	4.40d.	4.42d.
Number of persons	1,790,555	1,827,086
Average number of prescriptions per person	0.39	0.38
Total cost per person	3.19d.	3.06d.

The Medical Benefit Subcommittee stated that payment will be made to a practitioner in respect of the supply of drugs (other than those mentioned in the list appended) necessarily or ordinarily administered by him, and drugs and prescribed appliances (other than those mentioned in the appended list) needed for immediate administration or application at the rate of 1s. 3d. per annum for every 100 persons included in his list other than those to whom the practitioner is required to supply all requisite drugs and prescribed appliances. In the case of persons to whom a practitioner is required by the Committee to supply all requisite drugs and prescribed appliances, the practitioner may elect to be paid either (a) on the basis of the drug tariff for drugs and appliances which he actually supplies to his dispensing patients, or (b) by receiving a capitation fee of 63d. per quarter in respect of each dispensing patient, to cover the liability to supply all drugs and prescribed appliances other than those mentioned in the list appended, and, in addition, a payment on the basis of the drug tariff for any drug or appliance mentioned in that list and actually supplied by him. The list referred to is:—**Drugs**—Coley fluid, colloidal preparations for injection, emetine and its salts for injection, ethyl chloride, glandular preparations for injections, mercurial cream and other preparations of mercury for injection, insulin, paraffin No. 7, peptone preparations for injection, salvarsan and any substitute approved by the Minister of Health, serums supplied to patients for whom a supply is not available by any public authority, sodium cacodylate, sodium morrhuate for injection, thiosinamin and thiosinamin sodium salicylate, medicated urethral bougies, vaccines. **Appliances**.—Catheters, elastic web bandages, eyebaths, eyedroppers, hypodermic syringes, hypodermic needles (for self-administration of insulin), ice-bags, ring pessaries, special splints, any other drug or appliance which may be approved by the Minister of Health. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that they investigated sixteen complaints by patients against chemists. The Subcommittee found the complaints proved in fourteen of the cases, while in one case they held that the chemist had not failed to comply with the terms of service, but deprecated a remark made by him to the insured person. A member suggested that the name of the chemist be submitted to the Minister of Health. The chairman of the Subcommittee was asked to consider the action to be taken in the event of a similar complaint against the chemist concerned. In the case of a chemist who was alleged to have wrongly dispensed prescriptions for mist. acid. acetylsalicyl.

L.I.P., the Subcommittee recommended that no further action be taken.

Leicestershire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 6, Mr. J. Cave said that out of thirty prescriptions which were tested four were found to be inaccurate. That was a serious matter considering the thousands of prescriptions dispensed in a year. He thought the Ministry should allow them to take further tests when the percentage of inaccuracy was above a certain point. The clerk said it appeared there had not been effective supervision over unqualified assistants. Alderman West said it was only fair to the chemists to say that whenever poisons were included the prescriptions were accurate, and it was possible they had grown careless when harmless drugs were dispensed. A resolution was passed deciding to call the attention of the chemists to the importance of prescriptions being dispensed by qualified assistants. In the case of one chemist the Committee recommended that a fine of £3 be imposed.

Personalities

MR. W. E. A. RICE, chemist and druggist, has been granted permission to practise in Jersey.

MR. J. H. MORTIMER, chemist and druggist, Epsom, has been elected a member of the urban council.

COUNCILLOR C. A. CRITCHLEY, Ph.C., Blackburn, has been elected chairman of the Lancashire Automobile Club.

MR. H. BARTON, chemist and druggist, Southport, has been elected a vice-president of the local chamber of trade.

MR. J. A. PEGG, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, has been elected a vice-president of the local chamber of commerce.

MR. G. V. GREENWOOD, chemist and druggist, Lye, Stourbridge, has been elected chairman of the local traders' association.

COUNCILLOR D. J. BAILEY, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, has been elected to the executive committee of the local chamber of trade.

MR. H. WARD has joined the representative staff of Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Watford, and will cover the Lancashire, Cheshire and Isle of Man territory.

THE Council of the British Association is nominating Dr. F. O. Bower, F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, as president of the Association for the year 1930.

MR. J. J. LAWS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., eldest son of Mr. J. J. Laws, chemist and druggist, South Kensington, London, S.W.3, has been appointed third medical officer at Horton Mental Hospital, Epsom.

CERTIFICATES of naturalisation have been granted to D. C. Mincman, or Mintzman, medical practitioner, 148 Clapton Common, London; J. J. R. Van der Elst, manufacturing chemist, 4 Palace Gate, Kensington, London.

MR. G. BERNARD THOMPSON has been appointed general manager of Gueneaux (England), Ltd., 168 Regent Street, London, W.1. Mr. Thompson is a vice-chairman of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association and chairman of their examination committee.

MR. J. F. DUNSTAN, chemist and druggist, has resigned the dispensership at the Northern Dispensary of the Southwark (London) Guardians, a position he has held since 1898. Mr. Dunstan has been in the Poor Law service for over thirty-six years, having held similar positions.

PERMISSION was given at Exmouth Revision Court on March 1 to Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, Mrs. Rowsell and Miss Rowsell to record their votes at the general election through the post. It was explained that Mr. Rowsell is a candidate for the Totnes division, and that as he and his wife and daughter would be engaged there on polling day they would be unable to vote in person in the Honiton division.

Festivities

Thanet Social Evening

THE annual social evening organised by the Thanet Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at St. George's Hotel, Margate, on February 14, when the company of 120 sat down to an excellent supper. A short musical entertainment by the Cleveland Brothers was greatly appreciated, and the company then took part in a carnival dance until a late hour. The evening was voted a huge success.

Bradford Whist Drive and Dance

MEMBERS of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and friends, to a total of nearly 100, spent an enjoyable evening on February 13, the occasion of the annual whist drive and dance. The gathering was at Drivers' Café, and was generally voted one of the biggest successes the Branch has had. Mr. J. A. Cowgill was in charge of the whist, and Mr. L. Fawthrop was M.C. for dancing. The dancers were fortunate in having the services of the very brisk dance orchestra under the leadership of Mr. W. Fawthrop, father of the M.C. A brief welcome to the members and visitors by Mr. J. A. White, chairman of the branch, inaugurated the proceedings, and Mrs. White presented the whist prizes as follows:—Mrs. Calvert, Miss B. Lyles, Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Mr. L. Bailes, and Mr. Ascroft. The prizes had been made available through the generosity of the president and other members of the Branch; Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool; and the Bradford Chemists' Alliance, Ltd.

Liverpool Association's Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Liverpool Chemists' Association (which is now in its seventy-ninth session) was held at the Adelphi Hotel on March 6. Mr. J. G. Wallbridge presided, and was supported by Mr. J. Moreton Parry, vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. E. French, chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union Executive, and Mr. T. Hardy, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The president, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," gave a brief historical review of its formation and functions. He thought that every qualified man should consider it his duty to become a member of the Society. He himself joined in 1882. Mr. Parry, who responded, commented on the 1908 Act and the D.D.A. He had for seventeen years been a member of the administrative body of the Society, and during that period they had progressed infinitely more than in any period of its history. They were preparing for legislation which might considerably alter things. The status of the chemist would be very considerably enhanced by the recent educational policy. The Society would continue to perform its statutory duties without fear or favour, whether dealing with a small huckster or a multiple shop. They had succeeded in getting a pharmacist into the House of Commons, and they hoped that at the next election they will be able to get others in. One of the candidates, Mr. Hardy, who was with them, would be a valuable representative if elected. Mr. J. E. French proposed "The Liverpool Chemists' Association," and Mr. W. H. Chubb responded. The final toast, "Our Guests," was proposed by Mr. J. L. Hirst. Mr. T. Hardy (a prospective candidate for the Leigh Division of Lancashire), responding, said they wished to have in Parliament more representatives of pharmacy to see that the fullest advantage was given to every member of the profession. Many refutations were issued without any regard for the man behind the counter and without the possibility of conferring any benefit on the community.

Rhyl and District Gathering

THE annual gathering of the Rhyl and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Queen's Hotel, Rhyl, on March 7, when there was a large attendance presided over by Mr. C. R. Dixon (chairman). Mr. D. J. Williams (Liverpool), in submitting the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," referred to the high standard which had been set by the founders and main-

tained. The Rhyl pharmacists had in turn set before their fellow-members a very high standard of benevolence, and he was pleased again to record the fact that the Rhyl and District Branch had been placed second on the list for the whole of the kingdom in the amount per head they had contributed to the Society's Benevolent Fund. He regretted that representation on the Council of the Society was on a national basis. He felt that the basis should be more territorial. Mr. C. R. Dixon should be elected for the North Wales area. They had a very fine representative in Mr. Percy J. Ashfield, who, they were sorry to learn, was laid up, and who had done great service not only for pharmacists but for his country. There was also their old and tried friend, Mr. G. R. Lawrence. Mr. Crabbe Davies, responding, said that what had been done by the members for the Benevolent Fund was not due to the efforts of any individual, unless it was the work of the president, but to the real team work of the Branch. The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed in a humorous strain by Mr. Blimston, and equally well responded to by Mrs. Ashfield. Mr. James proposed "The President," and said that during the four years Mr. Dixon had been at their head he had proved that he had sterling qualities not only as a townsman but also as a pharmacist. In responding, Mr. Dixon said that they all regretted the absence of their old friend Mr. Percy J. Ashfield, and wished him a speedy recovery. They welcomed new members, and he thanked all who had worked so hard in making a record collection for the Benevolent Fund. The company then adjourned to the ball-room, where Mr. Black was M.C. A whist drive was also held; the prize-winners in this were Mrs. Smout and Mr. H. Nelson. The winners of the "lucky spot" prizes were Miss M. Edwards, Mrs. A. Robins, Mrs. Smout (jun.), and Miss W. Davies. Miss Dixon distributed the prizes.

Associations' Winter Session

Aberdeen.—The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association held its ninety-first annual general meeting in Robert Gordon's College on March 5. In the unavoidable absence of the president (Mr. A. P. Wallace), Mr. M. K. Watt (vice-president) took the chair. The annual report and the accounts were presented, considered and agreed to. The membership is now sixty-nine, an increase of five during the year. The funds are in a satisfactory condition, although the year's working showed a slight deficit. The School of Pharmacy Fund now stands at £448. Mr. W. F. Hay, vice-chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee, gave a report of its activities during the year. The Insurance Committee had now sanctioned payment for luminal and all its preparations ordered up to February 28. Practitioners had been instructed to order the equivalent in future. Several books from the library of the late Mr. William Reid have been presented to the Association and have been housed in the School of Pharmacy for reference and safe custody. The most interesting of these volumes is a copy of Sutton's "Volumetric Analysis," which bears an inscription showing that it was presented to the late Dr. John Gordon, an eminent Aberdeen doctor and a pharmaceutical chemist, who conducted a course of tutorial lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry in 1879. The volume is one of two subscribed for and presented to him by pharmacy students who attended his classes in that year. Office bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—*President*, Mr. A. P. Wallace; *Vice-President*, Mr. M. K. Watt; *Treasurer*, Mr. James Farquhar; *Secretary*, Mr. H. M. Dugan, 275 Holburn Street; *Auditor*, Mr. A. G. Beattie, with Messrs. W. F. Hay and Charles Simpson as additional members of the Executive. Office bearers were cordially thanked for their services throughout the year.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION FOR INSURED PERSONS.—Provisional Regulations, dated February 22, have been made by the Minister of Health providing, *inter alia*, that Fehling's solution prescribed for a National Health Insurance patient's own use while under treatment by insulin shall be regarded for the purposes of Article 2 of the principal Regulations as a drug.

Detection of Refined Olive Oil in Pure Olive Oil

By MM. BAUD and COURTOIS, Directors of the Marseilles and Lyons Municipal Laboratories.

SOME twenty years ago, all olive oils of inferior quality were used industrially, particularly for the lubricating of machines and manufacture of soaps. They were grouped under the name of "industrial oils." This category included oils resulting from pressure (those of the second and subsequent pressings) and oils resulting from extraction by treatment of the remaining pulp with appropriate solvents, the most usual of which, even to-day, is carbon disulphide (sulphurated pulp oils). Since this time, improvements in oil refining have helped to modify the organoleptic properties of the products of inferior quality and to make out of them, without any addition of any foreign matter, oil for table use.

Manufacturers and olive growers were naturally anxious when this new product appeared on the market. It was pure olive oil but refined, and it could be added to the first quality table oil without showing any trace of its presence in the mixture.

In 1913, M. Baud, director of the Marseilles Laboratory, placed before the Nice Chamber of Commerce a method by which the refined olive oil could be detected, but stated that he had not quite perfected his process and that he was only indicating the principle of his method so as to claim priority. He afterwards stated that his test only gave conclusive results with oils which had been extracted from the pulp by solvents. The refined oils obtained under pressure escaped this examination.

In 1925, M. Frehse, honorary director of the Lyons Municipal Laboratory, stated that refined olive oil examined under a Wood light showed a peculiar greenish-blue fluorescence, whilst the natural virgin olive oil gave an orange fluorescence. But the means at the disposal of our late colleague and the symptoms of a serious illness which carried him off a few months later, prevented him from following up his researches. We have continued the study of this curious application of physics and have already given it our hearty co-operation.

Thanks to the kindness of merchants and manufacturers of oils and the Excise Office of Marseilles, during the last two years we have dealt with numerous specimens of authentic virgin olive oil from many different parts as well as with mixtures of refined oil of which we knew neither the origin nor the composition. The exactness of the results obtained, verified by the merchants and manufacturers themselves, has encouraged us to publish the observations made during the tests.

APPARATUS AND METHOD OF OPERATION

We have first of all noticed that the method of operation is important. The divergencies of observations already noticed arise on the one hand from imperfect screens, and on the other, from the nature of the container of the matter under examination—tube, plate of glass, strip of paper or quartz tube. The apparatus we have used is that of Gallois & Co., Lyons. The ultra-violet rays are filtered through a nickel-oxide screen (Wood screen) which only lets the rays 3650 Angstrom pass, with traces of the neighbouring radiations. As it is impossible to make these screens strictly uniform as to nickel-oxide, it is best to choose the screen according to its guaranteed spectrogram.

The quartz tube is the best container for fatty materials. The method of carrying out the test is extremely simple. Two or three c.c. of the substance is put in a quartz test tube, and in a dark room the tube is placed before the screen. The colour of the substance in the mass and the fluorescence, if any, is then observed. Next the tube is tipped, the end having been previously corked so as to spread the oily matter over all the surface of the walls of the tube. The intensity of the tint is thus increased, the coloration becoming much clearer. Under these conditions we have noted the following: Held to the Wood screen the virgin olive oil takes a brownish-red colour without fluorescence, the refined oil a blue tint. With a very thin layer the yellowish coloration of the natural oil is not visible—a

very intensified blue fluorescence of the treated oil is alone apparent. This is the effect when examined in transparency.

Examined from the point of view of the reflected ray, the refined or treated oil presents a milky fluorescence which masks the blue coloration and hence the sensitivity is weakened. In no case need there be any confusion between virgin olive oils and refined oils, whatever their origin—the intensity of the coloration appears to depend on the process of extraction—thus the fluorescence of oil extracted from the pulp is much stronger than that from the second or subsequent pressing. In a mixture with natural oil one can easily detect an addition of 10 per cent. of oil extracted from the pulp, whilst the same proportion of oil from the second pressing gives a doubtful result, not sufficiently exact.

Oil from soya bean and grape pips, the worst form of adulteration of olive oil, shows a fluorescence varying from blue to indigo.

Natural olive oil becomes fluorescent after prolonged heating, the intensity of the fluorescence varying with the temperature and length of exposure to heat.

To sum up: With all these experiments, this interesting fact comes to light, that with the Wood screen *pure refined olive oil gives a characteristic fluorescence which differentiates it from virgin olive oil.*

We know that many objections are certain to be raised depending on this conclusion alone. For this reason and without any scientific pretensions we hasten to set forth the technical conditions it is necessary to observe, at the moment when the Wood light is entering into laboratory practice, so that it will be possible to compare the results of various observers.

A Chapter of History

THE following circumstance, which had its effect on the drafting of the Apothecaries Act, 1815, is related by "The Times" in an obituary notice of the late Dr. H. R. Fuller, a fashionable West End physician whose prescriptions were familiar to chemists, particularly in the Mayfair district, for a long period:—

"William Douglas, fourth Duke of Queensberry, 'Old Q,' as he was called, lived towards the end of his life at 138 Piccadilly, and from 1803 until 1810, when he died, was attended by Mr. John Fuller, apothecary, of 112 Piccadilly [Dr. H. R. Fuller's great-grandfather]. During these years the apothecary paid 9,250 visits and slept in the Duke's house on 1,215 occasions. His patient always refused to pay any fees for the attendance, saying that his executors might settle the bill and there was plenty of money, considerably over a million, to pay it with. He was on perfectly good terms with his doctor and appreciated all that was done for him, but he could not be bothered to pay. When he died the executors asked Fuller to send in his account, and it was agreed that £12,000 would be a fair sum. The executors thought it would be wise to obtain the sanction of the Court, as some of the beneficiaries were minors, and a friendly action was therefore brought and tried at Westminster in the Common Pleas before Sir James Mansfield, C.J. It then appeared that an apothecary could not charge for his attendance and advice, though his patient had to pay for the leeches and medicines which had been supplied. Hence the custom had arisen for the apothecary, on sending in his bill, to leave a blank in which the patient inserted a sum of money which in his estimation would be a suitable remuneration for personal attendance. The Chief Justice summed up strongly in favour of Mr. Fuller, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £7,500. . . . The case of Fuller v. Douglas and Others focused public attention upon the method of paying the apothecary, who in course of time had become the family practitioner. After much agitation and some opposition from the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, an Act was passed on July 12, 1815, for better regulating the practice of apothecaries throughout England and Wales."

THE Home Office has issued (Stationery Office, 3d.) an illustrated "Memorandum on the Manufacture, Use and Storage of Cellulose Solutions."

Rationalisation

Report of Conference

THE Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations, a body composed of employers associated with Lord Melchett and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, has adopted a report on unemployment which is described as a joint interim report. Among other findings, the report emphasises the need for rationalisation in the widest sense of the term, in the following words:—"Without it Britain cannot permanently improve its industrial position or raise substantially the standard of living of its population. With such a policy vigorously applied and . . . with adequate safeguards for the interests of the worker, it is believed that this country, given also a sound monetary policy, will be restored to a higher level of prosperity than has been known in the past. . . . The importance and urgency of the necessary steps to ensure the main remedy being taken in hand immediately can hardly be over-emphasised."

A Personal View

During the past two or three years the development of a policy known as rationalisation of industry has become so widespread and general that the subject has now become one of interest to all, and certainly one of the utmost importance to the nation in relation to its future commercial position and prospects of prosperity and even its bare existence. A good deal has been said in support of this movement, the benefits of rationalisation being heralded as the only way in which this country is likely to return to prosperity, such views generally emanating from directly interested sources. On the other hand, little or no opinion has been expressed of the other side of the picture, bearing on the danger of the power of these combines being abused.

Although the term "rationalisation" is comparatively new, the basic ideas behind it are not of recent inception. When great movements of this kind occur, involving a break away from the accepted methods of commerce which have stood the test of time all through the last century, one naturally looks for the cause. For over a hundred years the prosperity, in fact the foundation, of industry in this country was based and built up on friendly rivalry and competition between the various firms or individual units in each industry. Now it seems that the two or three big units in an industry must combine into one big octopus, and then proceed to swallow up or kill all the little fish in that industry in order to start on the road that will lead to a return to prosperity. But whose prosperity? In order to investigate and diagnose the reason for the present popularity of rationalisation as the only salvation for the industries of this country, it is necessary to define in detail what are the objects aimed at, and to show how these combines in practice function. When business is moving well and the individual firms in an industry are making satisfactory profits, they are not disposed to consider the suggestion of losing their identity by fusing with one or more of their competitors; they prefer to be their own masters and steer their own ships. But directly there is a slackening off in orders, and matters become somewhat difficult, the solution of all their troubles is, we are told, to be found in rationalisation, in other words, in forming a combine of the whole of their particular industry.

THE BASIC REASON

That is the basic reason for to-day's epidemic of fusions, combines, amalgamations, rings, cartels and the like. It is nothing more or less than an attempt to overcome by artificial methods the effect on limited interests of a natural economic law—that of world-wide dislocation, and consequent diminution, of international commerce, which history has proved to be an inevitable aftermath of a world-wide war. Rationalisation in practice is the contraction and limitation of industry, accompanied by deliberate restriction of production. It is directly opposed to development and expansion; it is applying the four-wheel brakes at a time when the nation is on the steepest part of the hill leading up to normal times and a return to prosperity.

Let us take an instance. An industry is composed of three, four or five big concerns and a fair number of small ones. Business is slow, and there is not enough to go round to satisfy everyone, but they are all striving to their utmost to secure orders, especially overseas, and the result is a total turnover of, say, £50,000,000. Along comes the rationalisation scheme. The few big companies merge into one unit—the little companies are soon put out of action by various means known to everyone with a moderate commercial knowledge. Some of them may be fortunate enough to be bought out and shut down. What is the result? First, the combine commands the position as regards production, and output is reduced to that point which keeps the market barely supplied; prices are fixed at a level that will ensure them a handsome return on a limited sale. The consumer has no choice of source of supply; instead of calling the tune he pays for, the consumer dances to the dictates of the combine. The position of seller and buyer is reversed. In some cases the highest price is squeezed out of the home consumer, while the combine sells at considerably lower figures for export to the foreigner, who in all probability is a competitor of the home consumer in selling his finished articles. The number of semi-raw materials and finished products produced by combines in this country which are sold at lower prices to foreigners than to the home trade is to-day very considerable, and in some instances the activities of the combines are assisted by a safeguarding duty on imports which, if allowed in free, might have the effect of bringing down prices to a fair level.

Instead of that industry doing a turnover of £50,000,000, it does, under rationalisation, one of £40,000,000. The combine does not suffer, and temporarily they may have gained a little more than hitherto. But what of the position from the national point of view? The country is down on the deal by ten millions. In other words, while the industry was composed of individual and competitive units there was much more business obtained at fair prices, producing a bigger turnover and providing more employment; under the rationalisation scheme the number of workers employed in that industry has been considerably reduced, not because rationalisation has reduced costs of production, but because it has limited production by artificial means.

EXPORT CONSIDERATIONS

If we are to continue as the leading European commercial nation (and we must do so in order to keep in bare necessities our huge population), it is essential that we should recover our position as the leading exporting country. Are the combines likely to do this? Our pre-war pre-eminence in this direction was admittedly due to the enterprise of our merchant shippers, not to our manufacturers. Their job was to produce; the merchant shippers did practically all the selling to the foreigner. They studied the requirements of foreign customers, and had an intimate first-hand knowledge of the various overseas markets and the competition that had to be met. To-day, combines refuse to quote the merchant shipper, explaining they have their own sales organisation. The consequence is that, in order to maintain his connections, the merchant places his order with a continental or American firm and ships the goods from that source. The very efficient machinery of the merchant shipper, whose nets were spread over every square mile of territory throughout the world, are being scrapped, and our competitors are reaping the bulk of the harvest that used to be ours. Take our motor-car industry. Would it have developed and established itself as it has done during the past twenty years if there had been one huge combine instead of keen friendly rivalry between a number of individual and competitive units, which has resulted in building up an efficient and up-to-date industry selling its products at fair prices? The most ardent supporter of rationalisation is bound to admit that it would not. The day of the cheap family car would have still been in the distant future under a combine and (what is most important from the national point of view) the number of workers would have been as many hundreds as it is thousands to-day. Rationalisation means contraction of industry and restriction of production. It means more for the few and nothing for the many. For the consumer it must mean higher prices.—REDART (26/2).

Trade Notes

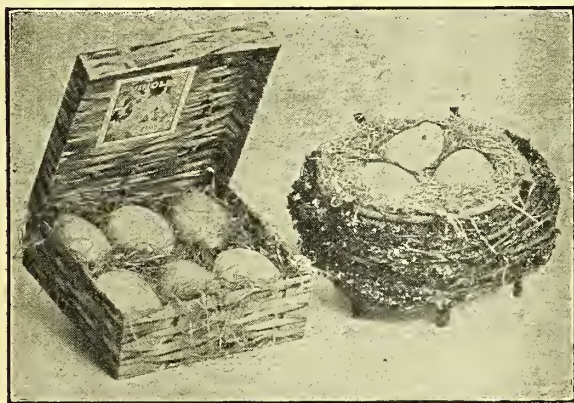
Two seasonal lines are advertised in this issue by Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., 51 Newland, Lincoln.

ANDREWS LIVER SALT.—Scott & Turner, Ltd., Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are offering a spring bonus (available until April 20) in connection with Andrews Liver Salt.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING PREPARATIONS.—J. C. Eno, Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1, are taking over on March 15 the sales and distribution of the products of the J. B. Williams Co., 103 St. John Street, London, E.C.1.

AZIADÉ COMPACT PERFUMES.—Guéneaux (England), Ltd., 210-11 Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1, give particulars of a bonus offer and other interesting details in regard to Aziadé compact perfumes in the advertisement pages.

EASTER GIFTS.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire, are offering a variety of lines suitable for sale as Easter presents, and two of these are illustrated herewith. The



nest of soap eggs is likely to appeal specially to children, while the other has the merit of containing double the number of "eggs"—three "white" and three "brown."

PRICE CHANGES.—Tokalon, Ltd., 212-14 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, refer elsewhere in this issue to the new prices which come into force on March 11 in respect of some of their products. Particulars are also given of the bonus offers available.

EPHEDRA ALKALOIDS.—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3-4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, are distributing copies of an article which has been reprinted from the 1928 Merck's Annual Report. The subject is a topical one, and is supplemented by clinical information on the prevention of the morphine habit by ephetonin, a synthetic substitute for ephedrine.

FACE CLOTHS.—Spencer Brothers, 39 and 40 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, have produced a face cloth which overcomes one of the chief difficulties in connection with this class of article, namely, its stretching abilities. This is, we believe, the point on which American products have up to the present proved superior. The Mermaid Face Cloth, as the new one is styled, is so woven that it retains its shape in use, has fast-edge borders, and is attractively packed. Retailers can obtain supplies through the usual wholesale channels; wholesale and export orders should be sent to the manufacturers.

AN IODINE PEN.—Clay & Abraham, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, are offering solution of iodine in a novel packing—a glass tube, the neck of which is designed on the lines of the built-in sprinkler top bottles. A metal screw cap containing a rubber washer effectively seals the orifice. The glass tube is then placed in a metal tube measuring about 3 in. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. The advantages of such a packing are obvious—portability with the minimum risk of breakage, no brush, no waste—so that it is a line which is likely to be appreciated by chemists and their customers. The export agents are W. A. Jones, Ltd., West India House, Liverpool.

LACQUIN.—The West Surrey Central Dairy Co., Ltd., Cow and Gate House, Guildford, are introducing under this name a milk preparation which contains quinine and is flavoured with coffee. A breakfast cup of reconstituted Lacquin (it is sold in the form of a dried milk product) taken night and morning constitutes a daily dose of five grains of quinine.

THOMAS GUEST & Co., LTD., manufacturing chemists, Manchester, have sent us a colour photograph made from a showcard of one of their leading lines, Sun-Rays blood purifying tablets, by Colour Snapshots (1928), Ltd., 35 Davies Street, London, W.1. We understand that this is the first instance in which the process employed by the latter company has been used for trade purposes. In their letter Messrs. Guest state: "... Where only small quantities of a reproduction of a new line are required, our opinion is that colour snapshots should be most useful, as three-colour or litho printing is prohibitive, due to the cost, unless large quantities are required."

Trade Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1929, p. 333.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," February 27, 1929.)

"CHAPLEX"; for skin preparations (3). By Pannett & Neden, 206 Stewarts Road, London, S.W.3. 495,523.

"CAMFORTOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. H. Ledsham, 78 Hearnville Road, Baham, London, S.W.12. 497,480.

"CRITCHLEY'S No. 99 CAPSULES" on oblong label device with "99" in each corner; for medicines for enriching the blood (3). By C. A. Critchley & Co., Ltd., 19, Cardwell Place, Blackburn. B497,568.

"PHYLLAEMIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3) By Chlorosan A.G. Chemische-Therapeutische Präparate, im Brühl 943, Zofingen, Switzerland. 498,583.

"SIRELO"; for all goods (3). By C. H. Willans, 10 Royal Exchange Buildings, Hood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 497,976.

"TOXINICON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Sunshine Remedies, Ltd., 8 West Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. 499,084.

"VERLOG HEALTH RETAINER" with device of abdominal belt and words, "If Fits and Lifts" ("It Fits and Lifts," "Health Retainer," and device of belt disclaimed); for medical and surgical belts (11). By T. Glover & Son, Ltd., Chesterfield Street, Carlton, Nottingham. 495,005. Associated.)

"KARIL," "KARIOL" and "KARILAC"; for infants' foods (42). By The Karitane Products Society, Ltd., Druid's Chambers, Woodward Street, Wellington, N.Z. 494,165/166/167. (Associated.)

"GRAPE FRUIT TONIC" on oval device including grape fruit in glass; for grape fruit preparations for beverages (42). By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8. 498,750.

"CALBER S.A." on classical representation of woman's head; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Calber, Sociedad Anonima, 4 Misericordia, San Sebastian, Guipuzcoa, Spain. 497,422.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 6, 1929.)

"TERNOSOL"; for chemicals (1). By the Tern Syndicate, Ltd., 155 Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. 499,205.

"GENIODE"; for a veterinary preparation containing iodine (2). By Howards & Sons, Ltd., Uphall Road, Ilford, Essex. 498,572.

"LORINA"; for sanitary chemicals (2). By Chemische Fabrik Von Heyden A.G., 57 Leipzigerstrasse, Radebeul, near Dresden, Germany. 498,934.

"URCO" on pointed strip design; for agricultural potash (2). By The United Potash Co., Ltd., 112 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. 499,182.

"SMOKSA"; for medicated saline preparations (3). By W. E. Booth, 8 Church Crescent, Church End, Finchley, N.3. 497,206.

"RAMINAL BRAND" and "BISMOND BRAND"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2. 497,277/279.

"HANASHI"; for all goods (3) and (48). "MOUSTICA"; for all goods (48). By G. C. C. Schröder, 9 Sykes Street, Hulme, Manchester. 498,475/476/477.

Marriages

CROOK-FORD.—At the Parish Church, Finedon, Wellingborough, on February 28, John Hacking Crook, chemist and druggist, Silver Street, Wellingborough, to Isabel Ford.

FULTON-CHALMERS.—At Aberdeen, recently, William Fulton, chemist and druggist, to Flora S. Chalmers.

Deaths

AHIER.—At Tooting, London, S.W., on February 27, Mr. Ernest Ahier, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five.

BLYTH.—At the Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Golden Square, London, W.1, on March 4, Mr. Alfred William Blyth, chemist and druggist. Mr. Blyth qualified in 1926.

BUTLER.—At his residence, Priory Road, High Wycombe, recently, Mr. William Harsant Butler, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Butler was a native of High Wycombe, and carried on a pharmacy there for many years. He was one of the oldest members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, of which he became chief officer.

CONWAY.—At Southampton, recently, Mr. Charles Frederick Conway, chemist and druggist, 124 St. Denys Road, aged thirty-five.

CORFE.—Recently, Martina Mary Jane, widow of the late Mr. Alfred Felix Corfe, and mother of Messrs. A. Fred and John Martin Corfe (Corfe & Son, Ltd., chemists), Maidstone, aged eighty-four.

COWARD.—At Lowestoft, on March 7, Mr. Miles Coward, chemist and druggist, 117 High Street, aged fifty-six. Mr. Coward carried on business in Lowestoft for a long period, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

DAVIES.—At Epsom, on February 15, Mr. John Albert Davies, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine.

DOBBIE.—At 29 Whitellets Road, Ayr, on February 4, the widow of the late Mr. David Dobbie, chemist and druggist, aged eighty.

DREW.—At 26 Sandford Road, Moseley, on March 5, suddenly, the wife of Mr. John Drew, pharmacist, aged seventy-six.

GIBSON.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, recently, Mr. George Gibson, a director of Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, aged seventy-five. Mr. Gibson was with Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson for nearly fifty years, and when the firm was converted into a limited liability company he was elected a director. He travelled all the Northern Counties and, being a man of genial and kindly disposition, made a large circle of friends. Mr. Gibson is survived by a son and three daughters. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Bell, chemist and druggist, Newgate Street, Newcastle, predeceased him about fifteen years ago. At the funeral Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson were represented by Messrs. J. L. Wilkinson, T. M. Simpson, Isaac Walton, L. A. Doig, E. Brown, R. Bryson, A. Lee, W. Snowball, G. Gowland, H. Thompson, sen., E. Shearer, and H. Thompson, jun.

LANGLEY.—On March 8, Mr. Frank Collins Langley, M.P.S., 46 Shalimar Gardens, Acton, London, W.3, pharmacist to the Royal Waterloo Hospital, aged sixty-eight.

LEWIN.—At Chiswick, London, W.4, on February 19, Mr. John Harrie Stockwell Lewin, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-six.

LOYD.—At Manchester, on February 20, Mr. Edward Neville Lloyd, chemist and druggist, aged fifty.

MADON.—At his residence, Khushroo Lodge, Andheri, Bombay, on February 11, Mr. Bejonji Shapoorji Madon, founder of Madon, chemists, in 1872, late proprietor of Madon, Sons & Co., and inventor of Squibb's Ague Specific, aged eighty-one. Mr. Madon visited England

in 1888. He retired in 1922, leaving his business to his two surviving sons.

MATTERSON.—At Ebor, Setley, Brockenhurst, on March 10, Mr. John Kitching Matterson, chemist and druggist, late of New Milton, aged seventy-three. Mr. Matterson, who was a native of York, commenced business in London in the 'eighties. He established a day-and-night pharmacy at 108 New Oxford Street, W.C.1, which was subsequently disposed of to Lewis & Burrows, Ltd. Mr. Matterson went to Bournemouth in 1896, and established a successful business in the Arcade known as Matterson's Modern Pharmacy. He also became one of the directors of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., but retired from the position eighteen months ago, when his health began to fail. Early in 1927 his own business was converted into a limited company. For some time Mr. Matterson lived in Bournemouth and took an interest in local affairs generally, although he did not occupy any public position. Mr. Matterson's name will always be associated with the Bournemouth Arcade. He was also practically the founder of the New Milton War Memorial Recreation Ground and the Working Men's Club. Of a genial disposition, Mr. Matterson made many friends. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter. The funeral takes place at St. Nicol's Church, Brockenhurst, on March 16 at 3 p.m.

REYNOLDS.—At 46 Manor View, Church End, Finchley, on March 9, the wife of Mr. David Reynolds (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leeds).

ROBINSON.—At 10 Waterloo Road, Dublin, on March 8, after a brief illness, Lady Robinson, wife of Sir Thomas Robinson, M.C.P.S.I., aged sixty-five. Lady Robinson was a daughter of the late Mr. Humphrey Smith, J.P., and married Sir Thomas Robinson in 1890. She was chairman of the ladies' committee of the forthcoming British Pharmaceutical Conference, and was an active supporter of numerous charitable organisations. Deep sympathy will be extended to Sir Thomas Robinson by a wide circle.

SHAW.—On March 6, Mr. Hartley Shaw, managing director of Hartley Shaw, Ltd., Bradford and Wakefield, and secretary of the Yorkshire Optical Society, aged forty.

STOREY.—At Manchester, on February 13, Mr. Francis Augustus Storey, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-one.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, 12 Ainslie Street, Barrow-in-Furness, on March 11, Mr. Stephen Taylor, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Taylor, who was a native of Barrow, commenced business in Dalton Road, Barrow, in 1881, removing five years ago to 39 Cavendish Street. Of late he had been in failing health, and the pharmacy was taken over by his son Mr. J. P. Taylor, chemist and druggist. Mr. Taylor was chairman of the Barrow Board of Guardians for several years, and was also president of the Barrow Angling Association. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

VIVIAN.—At Penzance, on February 17, Mr. Richard Vivian, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six.

WIDDOWSON.—At Nottingham, on March 1, Mr. Richard Widdowson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-seven.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

T/252. Carlsbad salts (with floral design in blue and red on gold background)	M/253. Pile ointment (M.L., Ltd., London and Paris, in a capstan device)
H/202. Leno bandages	S/192. Wearwell finger-stalls
K/63. Streteline (for mange in dogs)	S/263. White's coal-tar ointment
	F/43. Willow brand veterinary malt powder

IMHOTEP ON A POSTAGE STAMP.—One of two postage stamps recently issued by the Egyptian Government depicts Imhotep, the deity of medicine; in his right hand is a sceptre and in his left the ankh.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Perfumes

show up well in your last issue, and I must confess to being surprised to find that there was so much that is new to tell us about them. Not that I am ever in doubt about your ability to give us fresh information upon the most time-worn subjects whenever you feel so disposed. As a matter of fact, I always expect to find something novel in your special articles, whatever the subject, and the established reputation of the *O. & D.* in this respect did not suffer last week. Sponges and loofahs were things about which I know more now than previously, and I have gleaned several useful selling points from the article which explains so helpfully how they grow and are collected and prepared for market. This is the sort of business knowledge which is really worth while, and I commend the acquirement of it to all young potential chemists and druggists. The same applies in only a lesser degree to the articles on machine-made lemon oil and citrus products, text-book information on which can be usefully extended by careful study of the "live" information you give us about them.

Dr. Hampshire's Address

to the Western Pharmacists' Association (*C. & D.*, March 9, p. 293) was exceptionally full of interest in view of the variety and importance of the new therapeutic agents and methods with which he dealt. For one thing, the information he conveyed showed how long out of date the British Pharmacopoeia is in the matter of modern remedial products. I was pleased to observe that special attention was directed by Dr. Hampshire to the large doses of certain drugs which are employed with safety and advantage in particular instances. Guidance on such points as this is always welcome to conscientious dispensers. It would be well if Dr. Hampshire could be induced to give further talks on the subject which he treated so admirably, and I shall hope to find him discoursing on some future occasion about vitamins and hormones other than the few to which he directed attention.

Your Report

of the latest meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society included a number of references to matters of interest; but one cannot help thinking that there must have been still more important matters dealt with, and it seems a pity that we should not be told something about them. If more were disclosed about the proceedings of the Council, I think there would be fewer expressions of dissatisfaction at our rate of progress, which seems unduly slow to some when so little is known about it. At branch meetings one can occasionally gather more information than your reporters are allowed to note at the actual meetings of Council, but I should imagine they often wish they were in a position to convey more than is permitted under the heading of public business. Reasons of "state" must often, doubtless, prevent publication in the Press of much that we should like to know, but I have an impression that more might with advantage be released on occasion. What the Council needs, I would suggest, is a publicity manager, a person who must needs be a model of discretion, but yet could select from the fullest possible knowledge all that might be published with perfect safety. That there are matters dealt with by the Council which are not directly reported, but yet are not necessarily to be shrouded in profound silence, appears to me obvious on reading what Mr. Linstead communicated to the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch of the Society (*C. & D.*, March 9, p. 306). If it is safe to allow publication of what is disclosed at such meetings, why should we not have it at first hand in reports of meetings of the Council?

Heroin Stocks

in excess of actual needs are being converted into morphine, we are officially told (*C. & D.*, March 9, p. 304); and that suggests to me that we

should substitute exempted dilute preparations of morphine for heroin in cough mixtures, etc., which it is desired to supply without special prescriptions. While heroin undoubtedly possesses some advantage over morphine in its therapeutic action, that advantage would not appear to be sufficiently great for us to cling to its use in the difficult situation which has been created by removal of the exemption of even very dilute preparations of diamorphine hydrochloride, and the British public will suffer, of course, by the imposition of the latest restriction on the use of the drug.

"England is the Paradise

of Quacks" is an affirmation brought to mind by the inclusion in the "Commercial Compendium" of the word "quack." There is a considerable amount of truth in the statement. Why such should be the case it is not easy to say. We are not more ignorant than other nations and not more credulous. Our capacity for wonder is not abnormally great; indeed, we require a large amount of good evidence in favour of unusual phenomena before our natural scepticism is allayed. I imagine our tolerant acceptance of the quack of every species is due in large measure to our dislike to the impositions of authoritative professionalism, and therefore we lend an open ear to those who provide nostrums which may, or may not, justify our attitude of incipient rebellion against entrenched authority.

The Golden Age

of the quack was inaugurated when the printing press became his powerful, almost irresistible, ally. The pamphlet was the first form in which the merits of medical nostrums were noised abroad, and it may be that one of the earliest of these was that written by Francis Anthony, in 1598, to extol the virtues of his *Aurum Potabile*. Anthony, although he was accounted "a very learned physician and chemist," was not licensed to practise physic in the City of London, and was to all intents and purposes a quack. For his illegal practice he suffered the displeasure of the College of Physicians and was mulct in fines and sent to prison. The form of medicine advertisement to succeed the pamphlet was probably the fly-leaf in books. Newspaper advertisements came into use in the middle of the seventeenth century, and among these quack medicines soon appeared; but the earliest notice which I have seen is on the fly-leaf of a book; and it also proclaims the extraordinary merits of the *Aurum Potabile*.

On the last Page

of a translation of the works of Lazarus Riverius, published in 1655 (quite a noteworthy book), appears this advertisement:—"The Vertues, Use, and variety of Operations of the True and Philosophic *AURUM POTABILE* Attained by the Studies of Doctor Freeman and Dr. Culpeper, and left with his Widdow, and administred by a Physician at her House neer London, on the East side of Spittlefields, next door to the Red Lyon. The Vertues are as follows: It cures all Agues . . . as also it cured divers people of that most horrid putrid Feaver, which so violently seized on mens bodies (both before and after Michaelmas 1653). . . . It cures the gout of all sorts. . . . It causeth Women subject to Abortion to goe their time . . . It is an infallible cure for the French Pox . . . It cures the Green-sickness and all sorts of Jaundice. It provokes the Terms. It is good for Aches and all afflictions coming of Cold. It helps the Rickets. But to what purpose do I nominate diseases in particular when it is an Universall Remedy for all diseases being administred as the Physician shal advise? . . . It both binds and stops Fluxes, yet Purges; it both Vomits and stays Vomiting; it causes Sweat, yet cures preternatural Sweatings, and performs all its operations as Nature itself would have it, because it only fortifies her in her centre. To conclude, It is an Universal Fortification for all complexions and ages against all sorts and degrees of Pestilential and contagious Infection, both preventing before their possession, and extirpating of them after it." The advertising experts of this twentieth century could not have taught much to the advertising tyros of the seventeenth.

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Editorial Articles

Proper and Sufficient Medicine

THE Ministry of Health has appointed an advisory committee to consider and report upon questions from time to time referred to them by him as to the definition of drugs or medicines for the purpose of medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts (*C. & D.*, March 2, p. 269). Practically, it amounts to trying to solve the vexed question of what is included in "proper and sufficient medicine" in the treatment under contract of insured persons. The committee is the outcome of the agitation over interference arising from the ill-fated circular of the London Pharmaceutical Committee—though it must be confessed that the fathering of this circular on London was unfortunate, since it emanated from a central office and was common to all committees. It is a pity that greater foresight was not exercised in selecting the pharmaceutical representatives on the committee; they are interested parties, and the solution of each question as it arises will be limited by the exigencies of the situation on both sides, medical and pharmaceutical. The question of what is proper and sufficient medicine has been with us from the beginning of the Insurance Act, though every hospital in the land has had to face the same question for at least thirty years. On the face of it, the Minister of Health appears to have lost an opportunity to appoint a committee of experience to devise a line of demarcation which would be helpful to those who have to prescribe or to dispense the various medicaments, good, bad and indifferent, many born out of due time to meet a passing craze. In the present situation it is difficult to feel confident one is doing the right thing: an official line of guidance would have helped materially. Many experienced men who are in our hospitals would have been glad to place the results of their experience at the Minister's disposal; but apparently experience was not wanted, or the Minister is ignorant of the true situation. It is extremely difficult to focus the attention of the prescriber on the essentials of a prescription which will give the maximum of benefit and eliminate wastage. Frequently we see quantities of lotions, liniments and ointments ordered out of all proportion to the needs of the case. The Minister of Health defines the amount in the case of surgical dressings where ambiguous quantities are prescribed, or where no limit has been given by the prescriber; but the term "ambiguous quantities" might easily be applied to many prescriptions for medicines where supplies are prescribed in such a loose manner as to raise endless queries in the mind of the pharmacist. Some broad general lines could be laid down to govern these cases quite easily. Frequently several forms of medicament are prescribed, as though it were assumed that each ailment mentioned by the patient required a separate preparation to produce any result or give satisfaction to the recipient. It is in this way that the provision of medicine, in spite of improvement in specific remedies, has grown to proportions out of national funds far exceeding the original conception of what is proper and sufficient medicine. The English and Welsh insured persons are steadily becoming confirmed drug-takers.

(We differentiate here because the art of prescribing is better understood in Scotland.) Easy prescribing for a variety of ailments in one person is producing an enormous wastage. The remedy for this state of things is largely medical, though closer co-operation with the pharmacist would greatly reduce the waste. Another channel for wastage is due to the archaic nature of the British Pharmacopœia and the polypharmacy of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. In the case of the latter we note that the Minister of Health has laid his hand on several preparations and issued a list of changes to come into force on July 1, 1929, which will only cause further confusion unless there is an organised formulary to eliminate overlapping. The result of lagging behind in standard works of medicaments is to cause improvements to be issued under a variety of names, often at inflated prices to pay for free medical samples, and, quite apart from the friction created, facilitates an enormous growth of what ultimately proves to be dead stock. There are cases on record in which practically one form of medicament under two coined names has been ordered for the same person at the same time, the literature relating to each having been lost and the medical memory having failed to differentiate. These are only a few of the problems we should like to see passed on to the advisory committee if it were possible for it to give authoritative guidance to the prescriber and pharmacist alike and do away with the plague of preparations as like each other as peas in a pod and usually at inflated prices. Further, there is the greatly extended meaning attached to the word "food." At the inception of the Insurance Act there were comparatively few items termed foods that raised a doubt in the pharmaceutical mind as to the category to which they belonged. The development of the vitamin theory in many cases brings preparations over the border-line, and they are classed in the list of drugs. No one would say that irradiated ergosterol is a food: it may be an accessory food factor, though how it acts no one seems to know. It is easy, however, to incorporate it with such material as to pass entirely into the food section. The form in which it is presented is perhaps the deciding factor; a pellet or a tablet containing it is essentially charged to the drug account, but if it is added to chocolate and this is given in wasting disease, are we sure whether it is a food or a medicine? To decide whether single items are food or medicine is not going to help much; some line of demarcation is required. The object in prescribing any border-line item may help to solve the question, but then the cost has been incurred and must be paid for. In the early days it was doubtful whether extract of malt should be regarded as a food or drug; the question never became acute, and it resolved itself because it was one of few items within that class. Nowadays the situation is changed. When irradiated ergosterol with a little orange juice is added to malt extract, it makes it resemble two or three palatable preparations which are certainly regarded as foods. Palatability or unlimited freedom in taking may not be a guide; but the decision whether a given product is food or medicine is frequently arbitrary and not due to reason or commonsense. In hospitals, King Edward's Fund some years ago had to make a decision and be arbitrary; the committee listed for their purposes how certain items were to be charged, as food or drug, in order to secure uniformity of accounts for comparison of costs. It did not follow that the food items listed passed over to the steward's department; it was only in the accountancy department that the separation was made. That list could be extended at the present time as an outcome of modern development. Possibly on these lines the reorganisation of the cost of medical benefit might be undertaken. If there was a special fund to pay for things born out of modern research in the treatment of general malaise, the case

would easily be met; and if the vitamin theory is sound, many and many a bottle of medicine will be saved if a measure of freedom is allowed. Time may explode the theory and plain physic come into its own again as the best restorative to fitness; but until that time arrives, it is not wise to interfere in any way with medical liberty, so long as medical men prescribe with understanding. There might be provided the present fund for drugs and medicines and a special fund for supply of border-line items listed by the Minister and agreed to by his advisory committee. It is a way out of a difficulty arising from the new growth of the cult of sunshine, internal as well as external, for the production of fitness. By such means it would help considerably to make the drug fund solvent in a time of stress like the present epidemic.

The Sugar Market

WHILE there is no doubt that on the top of the substantial increase in the world consumption of sugar for the past season, another considerable expansion will be attained in the current campaign, as already apparent from the much better returns recorded from the principal centres, the general situation has remained in the throes of a severe depression of an unprecedented character in consequence of the growing excess of supplies and the notably accentuated selling competition of new Cuban sugar. Indeed, new low price records have been touched for Cuban cargo sugar in the neighbourhood of 1½ cents per lb. cost and freight to New York; and the selling pressure in that direction has been amply reflected on this side by sales effected c.i.f. U.K. or Continental ports down to 9s. 3d. per cwt. This naturally has exerted a dominating influence on the market for raw sugar, particularly for early shipment or delivery. This confirms the views expressed in our issue of December 1 last (p. 671), when commenting on the glut of supplies and the elimination of the official Cuban restriction. Since then the c.i.f. price of Cuban sugar to this side has again been cut to the extent of about 1s. per cwt. to the figure given above, which is, of course, an uneconomic price, and the position of the industry is undoubtedly a matter of serious anxiety to the Cuban Government. This may be gathered from the fact that suggestions are understood to have been made from that quarter to the effect that the world sugar problem should be dealt with by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, which is called upon to study means for eventual international action being taken for the solution of the problem. From what transpired from a conference held recently by the permanent Economic Committee of the League, it is understood that a delegation was appointed to consult with experts from producing and consuming countries. This would presumably help towards paving the way for concerted action with the object of protecting economic conditions by a certain regulation of production between the chief producing and exporting countries. There is undoubtedly need for this or something similar to what happened when the Brussels Convention was formed in 1902 and remained in operation up to the war, over which long period the market was to all intents and purposes governed by economic conditions. Meanwhile, the progressive rate of consumption at low prices may be expected to play its part in the restoration of equilibrium. Fresh estimates were issued lately by the leading American trade authority of this season's world crops amounting to 26,584,000 tons, against 25,326,000 tons for the previous season—an excess of 1,258,000 tons, which is but little less than the figures issued in November last. This, however, is apparently still based on an estimated Cuban yield this season of 4,900,000 tons,

which in the light of the official forecast cabled last week of a yield of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons (with the intimation that grinding operations would be completed by March 28), would suggest that estimates of the world crops are subject to an abatement. Recently it was reported that the handling of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of the current Cuban crop, as contributed by Cuban interests financed by American capital, is to be "pooled," in order to protect the market against further price cutting; this, however, requires confirmation. As bearing out the remarkable extent to which the British refinery industry has been redeemed by the sharp lowering of the duty on imported raw sugar in the last Budget and the large expansion in home consumption at low prices, the figures given below for the first month of this year are striking, compared with January last year:—

U.K. Returns	January, 1928	January, 1929	Incr. or Decr.
Imports of raw sugar ..	Tons 164,272	Tons 205,638	+ 41,366
Imports of refined sugar ..	22,726	4,273	- 18,453
Total	186,998	209,911	+ 22,913
Deliveries into home consumption	115,332	152,533	+ 37,201
Stocks in bond end of period	326,300	352,450	+ 26,150

As compared with January last year, it will be seen that our total imports of raw sugar increased by as much as 41,366 tons, or 25 per cent., to 205,638 tons, whereas imports of refined sugar dropped to the almost paltry amount of 4,273 tons—a decrease of no less than 18,453 tons, equivalent to 81 per cent. Between the much greater working capacity of British refineries and the contribution of home-grown sugar, the country is now really no longer dependent on imports of foreign sugar, in spite of the much increased consumption, which for January indicated an excess of 37,201 tons, against last year to 152,533 tons. A new and interesting feature revealed just lately is that British refiners have gone one step further in capturing an important outlet for some of its surplus refined sugar in foreign markets, chiefly China, also India and even Scandinavia, the total quantity involved probably amounting to 40,000 tons. This, of course, has only been possible by accepting low terms, which proved more attractive to these markets than those quoted by foreign competitors. The bulk of this new outlet for British refined sugar has been for China, for which destination upwards of 25,000 tons have already been disposed of, thus involving the chartering of several steamers, of which one or two have been fixed lately for prompt and early shipment.

The Olive Oil Industry

THE present-day position of olive oil is one that merits more than usual attention, inasmuch as certain methods are being adopted by a number of refiners which are inimical to the interests of this important industry. As is well understood, olive oil is obtained by crushing olives in a mill and then subjecting the resultant paste to pressure, from which flow oil and water and a certain amount of vegetable matter. In modern mills, the water is separated immediately from the oil by centrifugal machinery. The oil is filtered, and this is termed "natural olive oil." The quality of this oil can, of course, vary enormously according to the quality of the olives, the soil, the situation and type of tree from which they have been obtained, to the cleanliness and type of machinery employed, etc. In the old days there was only one method of obtaining the finest edible olive oil and that was by hand-picking the olives from the best type of tree under the best conditions and from the right district and pressing them with extreme care,

cleanliness and skill throughout. To-day, however, a great many of the olive oils which are offered and described as being the choicest edible olive oil, consist to a very large extent (varying in proportion according to the price quoted), of inferior, evil smelling olive oil with a high acidity, which has been rendered odourless and tasteless, and the acidity removed by chemical or other washing and refining processes. It goes without saying that in reality these composite olive oils are a fraud. It is perfectly true they pass the usual analytical tests, but are composed to a large extent, as already mentioned, of oil, which after all, is still a vile product made palatable. They have lost most of their nutritive and health-giving properties; they lack keeping quality, and have a tendency to set back rapidly to their former state. Some of these oils also contain a certain percentage of oil which has been extracted from the residue of the pulp paste after the natural olive oil has been withdrawn. These last-named oils are doubtless positively injurious. On another page of this issue we give a brief account of a method by MM. Baud and Courtois, directors of the Lyons Municipal Laboratory, by which it is claimed that the presence of refined olive oil and in particular refined pulp olive oil and grape pip oil, can be detected. This paper should be of great interest and valuable to all those who wish to supply genuine natural olive oil with all its valuable medicinal properties.

League of Nations

THE twelfth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs was held at Geneva from January 17 to February 2, under the chairmanship of H.E. M. C. Fotitch. The Committee held twenty-six public and three private sittings: the latter were largely devoted to discussion of the relations between the Committee and the recently formed Permanent Central Board (*C. & D.*, February 2, p. 130). The view is expressed in the report that it will be possible to avoid overlapping between the work of the two bodies. On examining the list of governments which have forwarded to the secretariat annual reports on the traffic in opium and other "dangerous" drugs, the Committee noted that several States, including certain members of the Council, had never furnished a report despite repeated requests: among these States are Persia and Turkey, whose production, so far as the Committee has been able to ascertain, amounts to over 1,000,000 kilos of opium per annum. Another difficulty is that legal obstacles at present prevent an interchange of facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with smuggling transactions. The Geneva Convention, which came into force on September 25, 1928, had gained, at the beginning of 1929, the ratification and adhesion of twenty-seven countries, and the representatives of four more countries had expressed the intention of their respective governments to ratify the Convention shortly. There remains half the number of States belonging to the League outside the Convention. Though several important governments failed to send in their reports until many months after the date laid down by the Council, the following return of seizures of narcotics during 1927 has been prepared:—

Raw opium	3,280 kilos	276 grams
Prepared opium	6,877 "	835 "
Opium (kind not specified)	16,355 "	359 "
Morphine	193 "	620 "
Heroin	869 "	958 "
Cocaine	126 "	378 "
Hashish	1,670 "	765 "
Indian hemp	430 "	234 "

In many cases, however, the quantities seized have not been specified. A document submitted by the Netherlands Government and printed as Appendix 7 of the report is described as "certainly the most important and most detailed document regarding the way and manner in which drugs were supplied to the international illicit traffic with which the Committee has ever had to deal." Certain proposals for the examination of suspected postal packets are to be submitted to the Universal Postal Union at its meeting in London in May.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THE last evening meeting of the winter session was held in the lecture-theatre, 17 Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C., on March 12, the president, Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., occupying the chair. There was a good attendance, and among those present were:—Mrs. Freke, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Keall, Mr. Marns, Mr. Melhuish, and Mr. Wells (members of the Society's Council); also Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. T. Brewis, Mr. F. Browne, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. R. Fouracre, Dr. W. H. Linnell, Mr. T. E. Wallis, Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary), and Professor Greenish.

THE PRESIDENT said they had been a little unfortunate with the evening meetings this session, but they had held a conversazione, which had been highly appreciated by everyone. In introducing Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S., director of research, British Scientific Instruments Research Association, the president recalled that Sir Herbert was for some time a member of the Board of Examiners, and no doubt some of those present had pleasant recollections of that. Mr. Skinner then asked him to deliver his lecture on

Remarks on Glass

[ABSTRACT]

SIR HERBERT pointed out that it is probably impossible to say where glass first originated. If it is proved that glazes originated in Egypt; the close relationship between these and glass would suggest that the latter may have originated there also. Specimens of Egyptian glass are known which date back to the twelfth century, and many specimens have been found which are attributed to the eighteenth and later dynasties. Probably not until Roman Egyptian times were glass vessels made by blowing. In earlier times the process of making a glass vase would be that of winding a rod of molten glass round a clay support, heating the whole until the rods fused together, and then, after cooling carefully, removing the clay by breaking it up. Much of the Egyptian glass was of the soda-lime silicate type, similar to modern window glass, but the Egyptian also made lead glasses very similar to some of the lead glass of modern manufacture. The metallic compounds used as colouring matters were principally those of iron, copper, and manganese; some specimens which appear to be genuine owe their colour—in part, at least—to cobalt. There is one glass which is especially identified with Egypt—viz., one of a brilliant scarlet colour, due to the presence in the glass of quite a considerable percentage (e.g., from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent.) of cuprous oxide. Some of this glass is attributed to the eighteenth dynasty. In addition to this scarlet glass, the Egyptians, possibly in later times, produced an orange-yellow glass, also owing its colour to cuprous oxide. It is impossible to say whether they had mastered the technique of producing this at will, or whether, as is quite probable, these pieces of orange-yellow glass occurred accidentally in the making of the scarlet glass. Analysis and microscopic examination showed that the colouring matter in a specimen of this glass was cuprous oxide, and in the specimens of the scarlet glass which he has made (one of which was shown) there are occasionally considerable areas of orange-yellow colour. The red variety of cuprous oxide is well known, and can be easily prepared if a small volume of a solution of glucose be poured into a large volume of boiling Fehling's solution. If, however, a small volume of Fehling's solution be added to a large volume of boiling solution of glucose the yellow form is produced. The colour of this possibly hydrated form of cuprous oxide does not materially change if it is heated out of contact with air to a temperature of 350° C., at which temperature it is apparently freed from water. When the glass containing cuprous oxide is quickly chilled from a high temperature it is practically colourless, but on being again heated out of contact with air, the scarlet colour will be developed and the crystalline groups of cuprous oxide can be seen under the microscope.

COLOURED GLASSES

Coloured glasses may be broadly divided into two classes: one in which the colouring matter behaves like the cuprous oxide, that is to say, it dissolves completely in the hot glass forming a clear transparent glass devoid of colour, which glass, if quickly chilled, will remain colourless. The same glass, allowed to cool slowly or reheated to a suitable temperature after chilling, will develop its colour and, in extreme cases, will show under the microscope visible particles, or even definite crystals. Other coloured glasses which show this behaviour are glasses owing their colour to finely dispersed metallic copper, gold, silver, selenium, and cadmium sulphide, for example. In the second class of coloured glasses, those obtained with cupric oxide, ferrous and ferric oxides, cobalt oxide, and manganese dioxide as instances, the glass is coloured when hot and remains coloured whether chilled or allowed to cool slowly. By means of copper it is possible to produce a brown, practically opaque glass showing only a greyish-black colour by transmitted light when in very thin sections; another copper glass showing a somewhat opaque brownish red surface colour, and a marked blue colour by transmitted light; and yet another, the well-known red copper glass, quite transparent and of a brilliant colour by transmitted light. Examination by the microscope shows in the first glass particles of copper of comparatively large size; in the second, similar particles still easily seen as visible particles; in the third glass no particles can be seen, but if a very intense beam of light be used, sufficient light is scattered by the glass to indicate the presence of particles of ultra-microscopic size. A somewhat similar phenomenon can be shown with gold glasses and with silver glasses. (A specimen of the gold glass was shown by Sir Herbert.) Opal glasses are well worth studying in this connection. When the material which causes the glass to be opal, e.g., calcium phosphate or, preferably, for this experiment, certain fluosilicates, e.g., calcium fluosilicate, is in a very fine state of division, the well-known yellow, or almost reddish, colour is seen on looking through the opal at a bright light. If the particles which have come out from the molten opal glass as the glass cooled are of larger size, the transmitted colour is less marked, and with particles easily seen as separate particles under the microscope only a general diffusion of the white light can be observed. Many users of combustion tubing must have noticed that when parts of the tube have become opal after use the opal portions will show a fine yellowish-red colour by transmitted light and a blue colour by reflected light due to the scattering of the blue rays by the extremely fine particles of opal material. It is this consequent deficiency in blue which gives the reddish-yellow colour by transmitted light.

OXIDES AND TEMPERATURE

Cupric oxide present in a glass may give colours varying from turquoise blue to a royal blue, to a greenish blue, to a more marked green or to an olive green, the colours depending upon the nature of the glass into which the cupric oxide is introduced. Ferrous oxide in one type of glass may give a colour which may be described as definitely blue, and by varying the constitution of the glass a definite green colour can be obtained. Ferric oxide gives yellow, orange, red, or brown colours, but the intensity of the colour for a given percentage of ferric oxide varies with the composition of the glass used. Cobalt oxide again does not give the same intensity of colour for a given quantity of cobalt with all glasses, but with most glasses the tints will be the well-known cobalt blue. Sir Herbert said he had made a highly acid borosilicate glass in which the colour with cobalt was of not a great intensity but was a pink violet. This glass when heated well below a red heat became blue and returned to the pinkish violet colour on cooling. Manganese dioxide gives colours ranging from a brown violet (almost a brown in some cases) to the fine amethystine purple. Very interesting effects can be obtained by using such colouring agents, for example, as ferric oxide or nickel oxide by introducing a larger percentage of the colouring agent than the glass can keep in solution when cold.

RADIATIONS AND COLOUR

Everyone had probably seen window-glass coloured pink or even a deep purple by exposure to sunlight, and many may also have seen glass which has become coloured a brown yellow by similar exposure. All the purple glass which Sir Herbert has examined contained manganese. Under the action of the sun's radiation something akin to ionisation may occur in the glass, causing the transfer of oxygen from some oxide adjacent to the manganous oxide to the manganous oxide itself converting this into manganic dioxide. At ordinary temperatures, when the change is being effected there is not sufficient movement to separate the manganese dioxide any appreciable distance from the deoxidised material which parted with its oxygen to form the manganese dioxide, neither is there sufficient amplitude of vibration due to temperature to bring the manganese dioxide sufficiently close to the de-oxidised material for the oxygen to return, leaving manganous oxide again. Give the glass more movement, such as by heating to about 500° C., and the conditions which are outlined above can arise, so that the manganese dioxide will re-oxidise the reduced material and the glass will become colourless again. If for the brownish yellow glass ferric oxide and ferrous oxide are substituted for manganese dioxide and manganous oxide, the same kind of explanation holds, this brown yellow glass being just as easily rendered colourless by heating to the comparatively low temperature of 500° C. Varying colours can be obtained by gamma rays, by cathode discharge, and by extreme ultra-violet light on a number of materials, including minerals like amethystine quartz and flint spar, each of which, when found coloured, can be decolourised by heating and can be re-coloured by radiation.

STABILITY TO SOLUTIONS

Very generally it may be stated that the higher the temperature at which a glass is made the less affected is that glass by water, acids, and alkalis; but this is only true when the glass is a well-balanced one in respect of its acidic components (e.g., silica and boric anhydride) in relation to its basic components (e.g., soda, potash, lime, lead oxide, etc.). To take one extreme case of departure from the general rule about high-temperature glass. At a very high temperature Sir Herbert has made a small amount of a glass containing only silica and boric oxide. If any alkali were present it could only be in minute quantities. A piece of this glass left in cold water overnight appeared the next morning as crystals of boric acid and a jelly of hydrated silica. With an appropriate amount of alkali introduced into the glass a stable glass of the Pyrex type was obtained. Among non-lead glasses, a glass containing soda, lime, and, in addition to silica and boric oxide, a notable proportion of alumina is, if made at a high temperature, a good chemically resistant glass. Good, however, as this is, it is not so satisfactory in relation to some liquids as a well-balanced lead glass such as would be used for table ware. In all the experiments he tried with the non-lead glasses as containers for different colloidal solutions, the colloids failed to remain in their proper state of dispersal after times varying from a week to about two months. The same colloidal preparations in such a lead glass as he had referred to remained unchanged for seven months.

Discussion

The PRESIDENT, after remarking on the fascinating nature of the lecture, said he had some problems which he thought Sir Herbert could solve for him. Zinc oxide, when mixed with glycerin and water (as used for theatrical purposes), goes dark when exposed to sunlight; bismuth oxy-carbonate, if exposed to sunlight, darkens on its outer surface; calomel in strong sunlight darkens, as does also the glass container; in the case of resorcin a brown colour is produced.

Sir HERBERT JACKSON said such effects were probably due to the action of alkali and air, also to light. Ferric oxide gives stability to glass owing to its affinity for alkali. Ultra-violet light would hasten the reactions. He had not observed it in the case of zinc oxide. Zinc sulphide will darken in the light, but if then placed in the dark it reverts. This reaction is probably due to the formation of a subsulphide. Zinc oxide varies in

its response to light according to how it is produced, and possibly a zinc suboxide is formed. He suggested that some tests could easily be carried out by placing some zinc oxide of a sample which is known to darken on exposure to light in a test-tube of vitreous quartz and then see what is the effect of the light upon it.

Miss HAYES inquired as to the nature of non-splinter glass, which, it was explained, is made by incorporating wire netting, to which the splinters adhere.

Mr. MELHUISH asked the lecturer if he could account for the difference in colour between the old and the modern church glass. Is the old mellow colour due to the action of light over the course of time?

Sir HERBERT suggested that the secret of old cathedral glass was partly that it was made by people intensely interested in their work, and high ideals lead to fine workmanship. The other reason was less romantic—the colour was partly due to the impurities. He explained that glass of the same colour and far more translucent could be made to-day. Such purity in glass was not always required, and he cited the case of artificial eyes. For these an impure opal was needed. A pure glass would produce a beautiful eye, but of a type such as is never seen in the human race.

Mr. F. BROWNE raised a point in connection with the carriage of ether, for which purpose he advocated the use of corked bottles hermetically sealed.

Major STIRLING said that when obtaining samples of ether from Egypt, although the corks had been waxed the bottles had arrived empty. A second consignment sealed with gutta-percha had arrived only partly full. Sir Herbert did not think the loss could be due to the porosity of the glass.

Replying to a question on vita glass, it was stated that in the range of 3,500 to 3,100 ordinary glass transmits 9 per cent. of the total energy and vita glass 65 per cent. After a time this figure drops to about 45, and remains there for two or three years.

Mr. JOHN HUMPHREY, in proposing a vote of thanks, recalled his meetings with Sir Herbert when he was an examiner—the lecturer was one of the earliest external examiners to be appointed.

Mr. THOMAS MARNS seconded the proposal, which was carried with acclamation.

Branch Meetings

Cheltenham.—A general meeting of the Cheltenham and District Branch was held recently. Mr. H. Burton Clark was in the chair, and forty members and students were present. A lecture on *Bacterial Materia Medica* was given by Dr. Stanley White, who referred to the method of standardising diphtheria antitoxin on the guinea-pig, and explained that in the case of scarlet fever antitoxin it was necessary to utilise the human volunteer. Reference was made to the Schick test as a means of determining susceptibility to diphtheria, and it was explained how a "Schick positive" could be immunised against the disease by means of a combination of diphtheria toxoid-antitoxin. The lecturer discussed the importance of scarlet fever antitoxin. In addition to the lecture (which was illustrated by lantern slides), Dr. White exhibited a film depicting the way in which serums, vaccines, calf lymph and other therapeutic agents were prepared on a large scale. Questions were put to Dr. White at the close of his address, and a vote of thanks was accorded.

Leicester.—An instructive lecture was given at the College of Technology, on March 5, by Dr. Stanley White, entitled *The Application of the Micro-Organism to Medicine*. Mr. F. H. Clark presided, and was supported by Councillor Keene (chairman of the Technical College Committee), the principal of the College (Mr. L. W. Kershaw), and over 100 students and members of the branch. Dr. White showed a film, the only one of its kind in existence, which brought home in a realistic manner how we are encompassed with germs within and without. Several hundred horses, kept under excellent conditions, provided the serums with which sufferers were vaccinated. Dr. White told of the advances that had been made in the treatment of diseases by these methods. Mr. Clark proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. A. E. Young seconded.

Belladonna in a Seal

By Antiquus

AMIDST the wreckage remaining from the Tudor spoliation of the monasteries are the instructive deeds of surrender, with their signatures and attached seals, which gave due transfer to one whom Leigh Hunt, with his peculiar aptness for terse statement, calls (in his "The Town") "the most bloated enormity" that ever misused such glories. Amongst these seals is one of direct interest and application to pharmacy, the one attached to the instrument which conveyed to a cupidinous monarch the possession of the great Cistercian Abbey of Furness in the northern portion of the county of Lancaster. The interest is the incorporation of belladonna, in the form of the leaf, as an integral portion of the seal of this abbey. The reason is perhaps not apparent to those who are not acquainted with the local topography and flora of the hundred of North Lonsdale. The estuaries of the rivers in the southern portion of the Lake District are still the home of many long patches of deadly nightshade, where, owing to the shingled beaches, the plant is protected from ravages of slugs; alas! spoliation and other causes are robbing even these parts of many of our rare plants, and amongst them belladonna. Furness Abbey is located in "Beckang's Gill," a characteristic local name, otherwise the "Glen or Vale of Deadly Nightshade," a short distance from either Dalton-in-Furness or Barrow-in-Furness; the immediate neighbourhood, where the beck runs red with iron ore, was characterised by a luxurious growth of this



native plant, and hence in a measure may be found an explanation for the incorporation of this phyllographic design as a portion of the seal.

The slightly damaged seal is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and a characteristic type of fourteenth-century design. Some years ago a friendly local antiquary gave me a lantern slide of the seal, and from the reproduction below the essential details can be traced.

The outer circle bears the following inscription (transcribed in full):—

SICILLUM COMMUNE DOMUS BEATE MARIE DE FURNESIO
(The common seal of the house of the blessed Mary of Furness)

Note initially the three beautiful cusped and pointed arches, most exquisite examples of the engravers' art; the mouldings, terminating on each side in a lion's face; then particularly examine the contents of these arches. In the centre one is a figure of the Virgin Mary, over whom is the canopy of heaven studded with stars; on her left arm rests the infant Christ surrounded by a halo of glory, whilst her right hand grips the globe, proclaiming her as the Queen of the World. From the apices of the outer arches sprigs of belladonna are suspended and hold coats of arms. These shields suggest material and physical protection by being on each side; the dexter or right-hand shield bears the arms of England, being those of King Stephen when Earl of Morton and Boulogne about A.D. 1127; the sinister or left-hand shield is again that of England with a label of three points, perhaps for Thomas Plantagenet, second Earl of Leicester, and commemorating his many benefactions to the Cistercian order. Beneath these are two monks in full dress and

cowl, apparently walking upon the same earth upon which the Blessed Virgin stands and from which belladonna is growing.

The base of the seal contains a representation of the wyvern, an imaginary animal with the forepart of a dragon, the tail of a scorpion, and the feet of a bird, with wings expanded. The wyvern will be familiar to visitors to the Conference at Leicester as a portion of the arms of the city. Doubts have been expressed as to the leaves being representative of belladonna, but a careful examination will leave no doubt that the outline of the foliage is solanaceous. The British Museum Catalogue of Seals, Vol. 1 (1887), page 561, No. 3177, contains particulars of this seal, and is worth consulting by those interested.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students," "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

(Concluded from the C. & D., March 9, p. 307)

TO CORRESPONDENTS

F. HARTLEY.—In testing for acidic radicals, fusion with sodium carbonate is seldom resorted to except in the case of insoluble substances, since boiling with a concentrated solution is usually sufficient; and fusion is, of course, not permissible when salts of organic acids are concerned.

GLEN.—The pale yellow colour of the powder and the yellow solution were not accounted for by the constituents you detected. The presence of chromate should have been suggested by the precipitation of sulphur from hydrogen sulphide and by the precipitate in the iron group.

JACKO.—It is difficult to understand how you failed to observe the rather conspicuous evolution of carbon dioxide when the powder was dissolving in hydrochloric acid. The portion of the powder insoluble in water consisted of zinc carbonate.

PERCY.—Had there been even a trace of sulphuric acid radical present, the powder would not have dissolved completely in dilute hydrochloric acid, since a barium salt was present. Test the sodium carbonate for traces of sulphate.

D.O.R.A.—The precipitate produced on adding magnesium sulphate with a view to test for carbonate, consisted of barium sulphate and had nothing to do with the presence of a carbonate.

DOT.—The iron which you found most likely entered in the spray from the hydrogen sulphide generator, a very common source of contamination. Read also the reply to "D.O.R.A."

PHOSPHENE.—The acid vapour evolved when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid consisted of nitric acid—not of hydrochloric acid—mixed with carbon dioxide.

B.O.M.A.—You should have observed the evolution of carbon dioxide when the powder was treated with dilute sulphuric acid and of nitric acid when it was heated with the concentrated acid. Try to pay more particular attention to the effects of these operations.

ELEVEN.—Note that chromic hydroxide, like aluminium hydroxide, dissolves in a cold solution of sodium hydroxide. The precipitate you took to be aluminium hydroxide was, no doubt, chromic hydroxide.

ARGENTUM.—The precipitate of sulphur, resulting from the oxidation of hydrogen sulphide by the chromate in acid solution, was apparently responsible for your reporting the presence of tin.

AN illustrated description of the works of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., founded in 1837, appeared in "The Leeds Mercury" of March 7.

EXHIBITION AT BARCELONA.—An International Exhibition is to be held at Barcelona, from May to December next. The Spanish Government is actively co-operating, and a strong British Committee has been formed. The British Section office of the Exhibition is at 42 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 14

BUSINESS in pharmaceutical chemicals continues of moderate volume, but keen competition is much in evidence. The few price-changes include an easier tone in calcium lactate; tartaric acid is very firm, and tends to advance. Sodium benzoate is in good demand. Interest in crude drugs is centred in the auction at which reduced supplies were offered. Squill and Sudan gum acacia are dearer. Pimento has sharply advanced. Cloves are dearer, and coriander seed is easier. Cod liver oil continues in good demand with prices in buyers' favour. Silician oils continue to absorb most of the attention in the essential oil group. Lemon is dearer, orange and geranium firmer, while spearmint is easier for shipment. Among industrial chemicals, business is somewhat sluggish and limited in size. Cream of tartar tends to advance. Ammonium chloride is firm and active. Carbolic acid crystals continue firm and unchanged. Among the so-called vegetable oils, a number of items are cheaper to buy. These include coconut, palm kernel and rape oils. Castor is firm, linseed steady and turpentine fluctuating daily. In the mineral and burning oils section, benzol is dearer but nominal; fuel oils, paraffin wax and scale are cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Annatto seed	Geranium oil	Acid oils	Coconut oil
Cloves	(Alg.)	Buchu (ovals)	Fuel oils
Gum acacia	Orange oil	Calumba	Paraffin scale
(Sudan)		Calcium lactate	and wax
Lemon oil		Coriander seed	Peach kernel
Pimento		Menthol	oil
Senna (Tinn.)		Palm kernel oil	Wax, carnauba
Squill		Rape oil	
		Sarsaparilla	
		(native J.)	
		Spearmint oil	

Cablegram

BERGEN, March 13.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 27,135,000, against 13,900,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam refined cod-liver oil amounts to 38,501 hectolitres, against 12,933 hectolitres last year. Market is quiet at about 100s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest 1929 Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing oil.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMOND OIL.—English pressers quote sweet B.P. at 3s. 4d. per lb., and peach kernel oil in cwt. lots at 1s. 5d. per lb.

ANTIMONY is somewhat irregular, although there is a little more interest in Chinese regulus, which is steady on the spot at £38, and c.i.f. is £33 5s. English regulus is £54 to £55, but good-sized parcels might be secured at less, according to brand. Chinese white oxide on the spot is £37 10s. to £38, and c.i.f. is £34 per ton.

CADMIUM.—The recent lull has been followed by a more regular demand, and the undertone is again firmer with prices on the spot at 4s. to 4s. 2d. Fair-sized lots can easily be secured at the lower figure. There is little fear of any further material increase in the output for some time.

CHAMOMILES remain firm and scarce at 320s. per cwt. for new crop Belgian, and old crop offer at from 135s. to 145s. per cwt.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are firmer, with spot sales at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., and buyers. To arrive, March-May shipment has been sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ending March 9 were nil and the deliveries 1,342, leaving a stock of 1,808, against 12,179 in 1928 and 8,936 in 1927. The landings of Madagascar during the week ending February 23 were nil and the deliveries 408, leaving a stock of 1,774 bales.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English is quoted at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. as to brand, and C.F.R. at 1s. 4½d. in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL is still in fair demand, and consumers continue to show considerable interest in the position. Produc-

tion is again good, but there seems no undue pressure on the part of Norwegian manufacturers to unduly press sales at the moment. Although production is so far satisfactory, it is still too early to take a definite view of the market; at the same time, many buyers have covered a fair part of their requirements. Agents quote finest new (1929) Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing oil at from about 98s. to 105s. per barrel c.i.f.

BERGEN, March 6.—The fishing is still going on under the most favourable weather conditions, and owing to the excellent result the price for medicinal cod-liver oil has further declined; quotation corresponds to 105s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil. Market is quiet, and buyers are holding back. Prices have, however, reached a base permitting a fair part of the production to be disposed of for veterinary purpose, and as large quantities may be employed, the opinion is expressed that present price is attractive to buyers to fill their wants for medicinal use.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white American glucose (corn syrup) is 22s. 6d. per cwt. for March delivery ex store London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 16s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American is 16s. 9d. per cwt. ex store London for March-June delivery. Pearl starch is 16s. 3d. per cwt. ex store London for March-April delivery. Dutch maize starch crystals is 21s. on the spot, and American is 19s. 6d. ex store London for March-June delivery. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 22s. to 26s. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for March-June delivery is 19s. 4½d., and white for March-June delivery 19s. 1½d., ex store London. Dutch jarina is quoted at 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 12s. 10½d. per cwt. f.o.b. is wanted.

ERGOT.—Russian is steady at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. as to quality. Spanish is 2s. 6d., and Portuguese 2s. 3d. on the spot.

The importation of ergot into Spain is now prohibited, according to royal order No. 157 of the Ministry of National Economy dated January 17, and published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of January 19, 1929. The declared object of this prohibition is to avoid the possibility of mixing Spanish ergot with imported.

GINGER.—Sales of West African have been made at from 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Business for shipment includes March-May at 45s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Continent, and at 46s. 6d. c.i.f. New York.

GUM ACACIA continues to advance owing to the shortage of arrivals at the source, this being accounted for by almost unprecedented cold weather in the Sudan. During the next two or three weeks still higher prices are expected. Kordofan sorts on the spot are quoted at 52s. 6d., and cleared at 55s. per cwt. About 48s. to 50s. c.i.f. respectively is quoted to arrive, but sellers are difficult to find.

HYDRASTIS is firm at 15s. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM.—Market conditions are well maintained, and home makers find a satisfactory outlet for their output, quoting 3s. 3d. up to 3s. 9d. for small ingots or sticks according to specifications. Terms for wire are 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., and for ribbon 11s. to 14s., and powder varies from about 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

MENTHOL is quiet at 21s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and for January-March shipment 19s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

MERCURY remains steady, although there has not been a great deal of spot business. Consumers do not seem likely to depart from their hand-to-mouth policy, but holders, at the same time, seem quite content to wait for developments on the impression that there is no probability of any weakening on the part of Italo-Spanish Combine. The f.o.b. price is still £21 15s. per bottle. Only small lots have changed hands here on the spot, and quotations range from £22 2s. 6d. to £22 5s., less the usual discount. It was reported that some quite heavy buying has been lately effected on American account, chiefly through London, and the main reason for this development is attributed to the fact that the American output has already been very fully absorbed, thus making it necessary to proceed more freely with importations.

OPIMUM valued at £4,010 has arrived from Asiatic Turkey. The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 28.—Arrivals during the past fortnight have amounted to 1,529 druggists', 377 "softs," and 105 Malatia, a total of 1,907 cases, against 1,874 last year. The stocks are now 914 druggists', 188 "softs," and 84 Malatia, making an aggregate of 1,186, against 1,095 on the same date last year. Since the cold spell set in speculators have not been so much in evidence, but an official bulletin from the centre of production reports that only 10 per cent. of the crop has been damaged by the frosts.

PEPPER has remained steady. Fair black Singapore is 1s. 5d. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. for March-May shipment. Lampong is 1s. 5d. spot; afloat has been sold at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d.; May-July at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. Tellicherry for January-March shipment has been done at 152s. to 150s. c.i.f., and March-May at 150s. c.i.f.; Alleppy at 152s. to 150s. c.i.f., and March-May at 150s. c.i.f., and

Alleppy at 151s. c.i.f. White Muntok is steady at 2s. 3½d.; afloat has been sold at 2s. 2½d.; March-May at 2s. 3d.; May-July, at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d.

PIRENTO is dearer at 1s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-April shipment from 118s. to 130s. per cwt. c.i.f. has been paid.

RUBBER is steady at about last week's parity. Although at times there has been a slight easing of the forward prices, the value of spot rubber has been almost unaffected. At the present moment the market is anxiously awaiting the result of the monthly American questionnaire statistics, and should these be favourable, a further advance in values is anticipated. Arrivals last week totalled 1,854 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,375 tons, showing a further increase of 479 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 25,920 tons, against 61,920 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet spot and March, 1s. 0½d.; April-June, 1s. 1d.; July-September, 1s. 1½d.; October-December, 1s. 1½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The market on the whole shows very little change of importance while business continues limited. ANISE.—Spanish, 62s. 6d. and Russian, 26s. 6d. per cwt. CANARY is a firm market, with a disposition to go dearer. In Mazagan business has been done on the spot at 19s. 3d. to 19s. 9d., and sellers are now holding for 20s. 6d.; 21s. 6d., c.i.f. is quoted forward. CARAWAY.—Dutch is 37s. 6d. on the spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 55s. spot and Morocco 50s., and the forward price is firmer; 51s. c.i.f. quoted. CORIANDER.—Morocco is easier at 16s. 6d. spot, with sellers at 15s. c.i.f. forward. FENUGREEK.—Morocco remains firm at 18s. 6d. spot, and 18s. c.i.f. is quoted for forward shipment. HEMP.—Manchurian is 18s. and Chilian 20s. on the spot. LINSEED.—Mazagan remains firm at 21s. 6d. spot and 22s. c.i.f. is quoted forward. FENNEL.—Indian remains at 68s. spot.

SHELLAC has been quiet but steady, usual TN orange quality closing at 195s. per cwt.; fine orange is 220s. to 320s.; pure button, 235s. To arrive, the sales include February-March shipment at 182s. c.i.f., sellers quoting 184s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include March at 185s., May at 189s., to 187s., and August 195s. to 192s. 6d.

TAMARINDS.—West Indian are scarce at 24s. per cwt., duty paid.

WAX (CANABA) is lower. Fatty grey is 115s. per cwt. on the spot; afloat, 115s. c.i.f.; March-April shipment, 106s. and April-May, 105s. c.i.f.; chalky grey is 117s. spot; March-April shipment, 109s., April-May, 108s.; fine yellow, 185s. spot and 157s. 6d. c.i.f.; Baixa, 170s. spot and 150s. c.i.f.; Mediana, 160s. spot and 145s. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS is somewhat dull, although Sicilian oils are receiving a lot of attention. Lemon is dearer by about 2s. per lb., and orange is firmer. Algerian geranium shows signs of improving, while spearmint for shipment is easier.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during February, 1929, compared with the same months in 1927 and 1928, also for the two months ending February in the respective years:—

		1927	1928	1929
February imports ..	lb.	287,231	362,531	337,728
	value	£104,986	£86,949	£117,405
Jan.-Feb. imports ..	lb.	567,904	708,576	749,179
	value	£179,458	£179,272	£234,659
February re-exports..	lb.	47,042	78,006	80,432
	value	£18,019	£21,528	£33,531
Jan.-Feb. re-exports	lb.	102,128	134,841	148,942
	value	£41,737	£45,467	£66,698

ALMOND.—English distilled, s.a.p. is quoted at 40s. per lb., while foreign oil is valued at 9s. per lb.

ANISE (STAR) is without interest and business continues to be of small account, although values are unchanged. Leads on the spot are quoted at 2s. 7d. per lb. with shipment buyers at 2s. 4½d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT is dull and neglected at 20s. 6d. to 21s. per lb. on the spot and 20s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for the 37-38 per cent. l.a.

CANANGA is unchanged at 10s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

CASSIA.—Confusion as to actual values is rampant owing to the presence on the market of oil imported on a Hong-Kong analysis. This grade is about 3d. per lb. cheaper than the 80-85 per cent. c.a. free from alcohol. The latter is worth 5s. 3d. per lb. on the spot and 4s. 8d. c.i.f. for shipment.

CEDARLEAF is firm at 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment, while spot supplies are very scarce and probably worth 6s. 3d. per lb.

CEDARWOOD is reported firmer from the other side, but spot values are unchanged at 1s. 2½d. per lb. for drums and 1s. 4½d. in tins or cases.

CITRONELLA continues firm. Ceylon is now 1s. 11d. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Java is unchanged at 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f., and 1s. 11½d. on the spot. These quotations would indicate that the two grades are now competing on practically equal terms.

CLOVE is unchanged at 10s. 6d. per lb. from English distillers, although second-hand parcels can still be had at 9s. 6d. per lb.

CORIANDER.—Hungarian is quoted at 30s. per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS.—The demand has now slackened off, but values are unchanged at 1s. 9½d. to 2s. per lb. according to test. One firm are making a special offer of the 70-75 per cent. quality at 1s. 9d. per lb.

GERANIUM is in more demand, at 19s. per lb. for Bourbon on the spot. Algerian is firmer in sympathy at 17s. per lb., although there are probably stray parcels available at less than these quotations.

JASMINE has also been affected by the frosts in February so that spot supplies of pure petals have been withdrawn and the price is a matter of negotiation with the holder. Bigarade quality is quoted at 28s. 6d.

JUNIPER BERRY is unchanged at 5s. 9d. per lb. on the spot for B.P. quality.

LAVENDER is unchanged at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity for the French oil testing 38-40 per cent.

LEMON.—Sicilian has advanced again by about 2s. per lb. and orders at the source are difficult to place. For shipment a few quotations are about at 17s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., but these offers are withdrawn when an order is cabled. Holders on the spot are not willing to sell, and the value is nominal in the neighbourhood of 18s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS is in poor demand at 2s. 11½d. per lb. on the spot and 2s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has been in active demand on the spot at 32s. per lb., but holders are now asking higher rates.

MANDARIN is in small demand at 28s. per lb. on the spot.

NEROLI is quoted from 40s. to 45s. per oz. on the spot, as to seller.

ORANGE.—Sicilian is firmer at 24s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and there are only a few offers available. The spot value is a matter of negotiation, the nominal figure for sweet being 24s. per lb.

PATCHOULI shows signs of improvement, Singapore quality being now quoted at 19s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Seychelles is worth about 17s. per lb. on the spot.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish on the spot is worth 4s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is neglected, although probably worth buying at the present figures. Weakness among producers, some of whom have been reducing stocks, is given as one of the reasons for the present easier tendency. Quotations are 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., with the spot value at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb. as to brand. Japanese demethylised is very weak, with spot quotations relatively cheaper than shipment values. Five brands are worth 6s. 4½d. per lb. on spot with Kobayashi-Suzuki at 6s. 7½d. To come forward, 6s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. Italo-Mitcham has been sold on the spot at 16s. 9d. per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay is held for 8s. per lb. on the spot pending definite news of the damage done to plants in France.

PIRENTO.—Continental is quoted at 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is firm at 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for the best grade.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Cayenne continues weak at 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. on the spot as to quantity. Brazilian could probably be bought at a shade under 6s. per lb. on the spot.

SASSAFRAS.—Natural American is unchanged at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. per lb. on the spot, with shipment at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. as to quantity.

SPEARMINT is easier for shipment at 17s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., although the spot value is maintained at 19s. per lb.

STIPE.—Spanish is inclined firmer at 3s. 4d. per lb. on the spot.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium) still lacks interest at 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and 9s. 6d. on the spot in quantities.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period February 27 to March 12 (inclusive):—Almond, (Fr.), 10 cs.; anise (Ch.), 39 cs. 25 pkgs.; bergamot (It.), 143 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 40 dm., (Ger.), 2 dm.; cananga (Jv.), 2 dm.; cassia (Ch.), 20 cs.; citronella (Jv.), 2 dm., (Cey.), 6 dm., (Neth.) 2 dm.; clove (Madag.), 4 cs., 3 dm.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 12 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 1 cs.; lemon (It.), 392 cs., (U.S.), 2 cs. 10 dm.; lemon and juniper berry (Ger.), 11 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 6 dm.; mandarin (It.), 12 cs.; orange (It.), 89 cs., (Belg.), 1 cs., (B.W.I.), 20 cs.; palmarosa (Jv.), 1 dm.; peppermint (Jp.), 95 cs., (Fr.), 6 cs., (U.S.), 15 cs. 7 dm.; petitgrain

(Fr.), 8 cs.; pine (Ger.), 5 dm.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.), 9 cs., (Ger.), 10 cs., (Cey.), 50 cs.; spike (Sp.), 5 dm.; vetiver (Neth.), 1 dm.; wormseed (U.S.), 1 cs. 1 dm.; ylang ylang (Fr.), 1 dm.; undescribed (Fr.), 2 cs., (Jp.), 25 cs., (It.), 20½ cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

The general tone continues steady throughout, and one or two products of a seasonal character tend to advance. Business is sustained on fair lines, but keen competition is much in evidence.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged with business limited; B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN continues at about 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

ASPIRIN is about level on the week, with keen cutting for any sized business; imported lots of a ton or more, about 2s. 2d.; a few cwt., 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, from about 2s. 4d. per lb. British makers' list prices are unchanged at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., as to quantity, but they meet the market where it is considered desirable to do so.

BARBITONE is unchanged, with dealers offering spot at about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (03) continues to be quoted from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is bright, with prices firm; quantities, ex works, 2s. 1d. upwards; spot parcels, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. ex store.

BROMIDES.—Business has been on modest lines, while prices are about level on the week; dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 11d.; potassium, B.P., crystals 1s. 7½d.; granular, 1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., for quantities in cases. British makers' list prices are unchanged; ammonium, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; potassium, B.P., 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

CALCIUM LACTATE seems to be slightly easier, with quantities from 1s. 2d. per lb.; smaller parcels, about 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is unchanged at last week's easier prices; duty paid crystals, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The spot position shows little or no change, with prices at about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for foreign in fair quantities. The forward quotation is also unchanged. Business has been fair.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is unchanged, with business limited; dealers quote spot at 1s. 8d. for quantities in demijohns; small lots, 1s. 9d.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE continues to be offered on spot at about 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb., spot; market quiet.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is steady but quiet; spot, 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

HEXAMINE is steady at last week's easier prices of 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity; competition continues keen.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is steady at Convention prices; five-ton lots, 1s. 6½d. up to 1s. 10½d. per lb., for small parcels.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) tends to harden a little, although so far there is no actual movement; quoted from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL continues unchanged on a dull market at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steady, with a fair business; quantities of 100 per cent. powder, in kegs, 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, about 1s. 8d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is slow of sale at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is unchanged on spot at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., but the spot position may be affected by rather higher prices now coming to hand from the Continent.

PHENAZONE is steady, with a fair business; isolated cheap offers are reported; generally quoted from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is selling up to Convention prices; quoted from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is moving in the usual druggists' quantities with prices at 5½d. per lb., for quantities in drums and 6d. for smaller parcels.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is of little interest; spot from 3s. 8d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity.

RESORCIN is unchanged with a fair business moving; quoted from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is steadily maintained at former rates of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues in good demand, and prices are steady; quantities in two-cwt. barrels, 1s. 8½d.; in one-cwt. barrels, 1s. 9d.; smaller parcels, from 1s. 10d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) is moving in good quantities with prices competitive; crystals, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., in cases, as to quantity.

SULPHONAL is slow of sale on spot at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID is unchanged; B.P. leviss, 2s. 10d. for quantities and about 3s. per lb. for small parcels.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—A steady flow of business is reported with the market very firm and tending to advance; foreign on spot is now at about 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., but the lower prices may soon be off the market.

THYMOL is steady, but still quiet; synthetic fine white, 9s. 6d.; ex ajowan seed, 11s. 3d. per lb.

VANILLIN continues unchanged, with business moderate; British make 100 per cent. from cloves is 17s. to 17s. 9d.; ex guaiacol, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 13.

THIS market continues sluggish, with business limited in size. Prices, however, are steady throughout. Cream of tartar tends to advance on a firm market.

ACETIC ACID is a bright market with prices unchanged; 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £65, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE continues firm at full rates, with plenty of business for available supplies; B.G.S., ten-ton lots, £76 10s.; five-ton lots, £78 10s.; one- to five-ton lots, £91; less than one ton, £85 per ton, in drums, ex store.

ALUM is steady with fair business. Spot, lump, £8 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper forward.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is a very active market, with dealers' prices for grey galvanising firm at £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is receiving good inquiry, with the market steady but competitive; 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb., carriage paid; slightly less for big contracts.

ARSENIC.—There is a continued but restricted demand for white Cornish 99 per cent. at £16 to £16 5s. f.o.r. mines. Mexican high-grade is £17 5s. c.i.f. Liverpool, and about £17 10s. upwards, taken ex warehouse. Belgian is offered at £16 10s. c.i.f. U.K. port.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is steady on a quieter market; 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals, £11 5s. to £11 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; forward, £9 10s. f.o.b. Continent.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The home combine's prices for consumers on contract are unchanged as reported last week. There is no import competition.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been a fairly active demand for export, but the tone is not so firm as it was, this being due to the renewed sharp setback in the price of rough standard bar copper. Current quotations for casks stand at £29 to £29 10s. per ton f.o.b. less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR has a firmer tendency, and the lowest price mentioned last week for foreign is now practically off the market; most holders are now steady at 93s. 6d. to 95s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., and the market tends to move to still higher rates.

EPSOM SALT continues steady with commercial quality on spot at about £4 per ton, in single bags, ex store; slightly cheaper forward.

FORMALDEHYDE is bright, with 40 per cent. by volume very steady at £36 to £36 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

FORMIC ACID remains quiet; 85 per cent., £46 to £46 12s. 6d. per ton, in carboys, ex store.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is meeting with a fair inquiry; prices for reliable make are steady at 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid.

LEAD ACETATE meets with a quiet sale. Spot, brown, £39 10s. to £40; white, £40 10s. to £41 per ton, in casks, ex store.

LITHOPONE is unchanged on a fairly busy market; 30 per cent. Continental red seal, £19 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

OXALIC ACID remains slow but steady; quantities, £30 per ton, ex wharf; cwt. lots, 32s. ex store.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is well maintained at last week's higher prices; 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s. to £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 15s. to £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE has met with more business; quantities, from 2½d., ex wharf; spot parcels, from 3d. to 3½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE remains quiet, with commercial quality, in two-cwt. drums, from 5d. to 5½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is a fairly busy market; quantities, £63 10s. to £65 10s.; single casks, 7d.; small parcels, 7½d. per lb.

SELENIUM.—Importers' prices are well maintained on the basis of 7s. 8d. to 7s. 9d. per lb., delivered Liverpool warehouse for black powder.

SODIUM ACETATE is holding at recent figures of £21 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store; the market is not so firm as hitherto.

SODIUM CHLORATE shows a little more life; quantities to arrive, from 2½d. per lb., ex wharf; spot parcels, from 3d. to 3½d. per lb.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is steady and business has been fair; quantities, from 4½d. to 5d.; smaller parcels, from 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., ex store.

SULPHUR is in moderate inquiry both for crude and refined. American 99 per cent. crude is £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. per ton, and Sicilian flowers £12 7s. 6d.; refined ground, £11; and roll, £9 15s. per ton, all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—There is little change to report. Pitch is dull and continues unchanged. Other products are meeting with moderate business with quoted prices level on the week. ANILINE OIL is unchanged at 8d. per lb., carriage paid, packages extra. ANILINE SALT continues at 8d. per lb., carriage paid, packages extra. BETANAPHTHOL continues at 10d. per lb., carriage paid for quantities. CARBOLIC ACID (ICE CRYSTALS) continues firm, although there is no change in price to record at 6½d. per lb. for minimum five-ton lots, carriage paid or f.o.b. in drums with overcasks. The demand is steady, and deliveries of bulk quantities of, say, ten tons or so, would be difficult to obtain earlier than April. CREOSOTE OIL is quiet but steady; ex works, 4½d. to 4¾d.; f.o.b., 6½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CRESYLIC ACID.—Although one or two low prices have been mentioned, there are indications that the past weakness in ordinary pale grade is coming to an end. Prompt delivery of fair quantities can still be given. Refined grades are still available at about last week's figure, viz., 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is quiet and unchanged; imported flakes and balls, £15 10s. per ton, in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL continues steady with the market active. Spot, £46 per ton, in drums ex store, and cheaper forward in quantities. PYRIDINE is slow of sale; nominal at 4s. 6d. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL continues in fair demand with prices unchanged. Commercial 90's, 1s. 7d.; pure, 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL is quiet. Commercial, 1s. 7d.; pure, 1s. 10d. per gallon at works. FITCH continues quiet and unsteady; quoted at 32s. per ton, f.o.b., East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THESE markets have been quiet over the past week, and prices in a number of products are somewhat easier. Linseed oil is steady while American turpentine is easier, closing steady. Palm oils are quiet. ACID OILS are quiet and somewhat easier; coconut and/or palm kernel, 33s. 6d.; groundnut, 31s. 6d.; soya, 27s. 9d. spot. CASTOR is firm at unchanged rates; pharmaceutical, 52s. 6d.; first pressings, 47s. 6d.; second pressings, 45s. per cwt. in barrels on the spot in not less than one ton lots. COCONUT is much easier and closes dull; deodorised, spot, 42s. 6d.; Ceylon, 36s. 3d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 44s. c.i.f. COTTON is quiet but steady; deodorised, 38s. 6d.; common edible, 36s. 6d.; soapmaking, 34s.; crude, 31s. spot. GROUNDNUT continues quiet; deodorised, spot, 46s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 38s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is quiet and easier; deodorised, 46s.; crude, 38s. spot. PALM.—Prices are about level on the week, but business has been limited throughout, the market closing quiet; Lagos, 38s. 6d.; softs, 37s. 3d.; mediums, 37s. 9d.; hards, 38s. 6d.; bleached, 40s. 3d. spot. RAPE is slightly easier and dull; refined, 46s. 6d.; crude, 44s. 6d. spot. SOYA is unchanged and quiet; deodorised, 40s.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices for all positions are about level with the market, quiet but steady; on spot, 29s. 6d.; March, 28s. 6d.; April, 28s. 9d.; May-August, 29s.; September-December, 29s. 7½d. Boiled oil, spot, 34s. Hull, on spot, 29s.; March-April, 29s.; May-August, 29s. 3d.; September-December, 29s. 6d. TURPENTINE.—There has been no improvement, and prices have tended to sag further under the lack of new business. Sellers were not eager at the reduced level, and on Wednesday the market closed steady at 45s. 6d.; March-April, and May-June, 45s. 9d. per cwt. London deliveries for last week were 1,887 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 17,184 barrels, comparing with 13,446 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were reduced to 24,334 barrels, comparing with 49,537 barrels at the same date last year. Including the afloats, the London visible supply made up at 26,334 barrels against 49,537 barrels and 49,754 barrels respectively at the same date in the preceding two years. RESIN.—Although the market was inactive it shows a fairly steady tone, and c.i.f. quotations for near shipment from America stand as follows:—B/D,

16s. 6d. to 17s.; E, 17s. 7½d.; F/G, 18s. 9d. to 18s. 10½d.; K/M, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 9d.; W/G, 21s. 4½d., and W/W, 23s. 9d. Ex-wharf 6d. per cwt. above these rates. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels is steady at 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol is still nominal, but works have advanced their prices. Paraffin wax and scale are cheaper. Lubricating oils are firm, and the shipment market for cylinder oils is likely to advance. Fuel oils are slightly cheaper. BENZOL.—At the moment the position is peculiar. Producers are now asking 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per gallon for standard motor 90's in tank wagons, ex works; London 2d. per gallon dearer. So far, little or no business has been put through at these higher rates, and the market is nominal. FUEL OIL is slightly cheaper; 950 gravity, £3 5s.; 890 gravity, £3 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank; slightly cheaper forward. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged at the recently advanced prices with the market very firm. American standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, in barrels, ex wharf. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE are cheaper. Wax is cheaper at 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is offered for shipment at about £21 per ton, c.i.f. London. WHITE OILS continue in fair demand; special No. 1, £23 7s. 6d.; No. 1, £23; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4, half-white, £19 15s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS continue steady and in moderate demand; 90/160, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; heavy, 90/190, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are unchanged; white to snow white, £38 10s. to £47 10s.; amber and yellow, £17 15s. to £22; dark stiff green, £11 12s. 6d. per ton; barrels free, ex wharf. The market is quiet. LUBRICATING OILS continue very firm, especially in respect of all cylinder oils. The shipment market for cylinder oils is exceedingly firm, and points to higher prices in due course; spot, pales, £10 to £22 10s.; reds, £11 5s. to £22; dark cylinders, £13 5s. to £33 10s.; filtered cylinders, £21 to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent. SOLUBLE OIL AND CUTTING COMPOUNDS are unchanged at £20 to £28 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL on spot is offering at £14 per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,
Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
March 14.

THE supplies offered were on a much smaller scale than usual. This may be taken as an indication that the consignments arriving to London are falling off, partly due to the heavy expenses of holding the goods in this port. Considering there are only six public sales in a year, it is to be much regretted that the function is not accorded more general support. As it was to-day, the demand was poor and showed quite hand-to-mouth buying by the trade. Among the price changes, annatto seed of good quality sold at rather higher prices. Zanzibar aloes was about steady, Cape being neglected. Round buchu was about steady, while "ovals" sold without reserve at easier rates. Sumatra benzoin sold in retail, and Mangalore cardamoms were in demand. Calumba was rather easier. Dragon's blood was neglected, while honey was very sparsely offered. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha was steady, compared with the prices asked privately. Rhubarb was mostly held for previous rates, but full prices were paid for Canton. Native and Jamaica sarsaparilla was steady, and common Guayaquil brought a full price in the absence of grey Jamaica. Tinnevely senna is dearer privately, and bold green fetches a high price. Beeswax was quite neglected. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root (Jp.)	24 ..	0	Chamomiles	5 ..	0
Aloes—			Chaunmoogra oil (cs.)	35 ..	0
Cape ..	19 ..	0	Chillies (Jp.)	20 ..	0
Zanzibar ..	26 ..	3	Chilretta ..	4 ..	0
Ammoniacum ..	12 ..	0	Cinchona ..	2 ..	0
Annatto seed ..	31 ..	24	Civet (horns)	2 ..	2*
Asafoetida ..	52 ..	0	Cocchineal ..	2 ..	0
Balsam tolu ..	6 ..	0	Colocynth and pulp	70 ..	0
Belladonna leaves	8 ..	0	Copaiba (cs.)	30 ..	0
Benzoin—			Cubebs ..	15 ..	0
Saigon ..	10 ..	0	Dragon's blood	53 ..	0
Siam ..	5 ..	0	Elemi ..	15 ..	0
Sumatra ..	215 ..	14	Ephedra ..	3 ..	0
Bois de rose oil	3 ..	0	Ergot (Port.)	10 ..	0
Buchu ..	52 ..	6	Eucalyptus oil	37 ..	0
Calumba ..	117 ..	37	Gamboge ..	4 ..	0
Capsicums ..	53 ..	0	Gingergrass oil (pots)	2 ..	0
Cardamoms ..	105 ..	19	Guaiacum	14 ..	5
Cardamoms wild E.I.	20 ..	0	Gum acacia	180 ..	0
Cascara sag.	100 ..	0	Honey—		
Cashew nuts ..	4 ..	0	Argentine ..	30 ..	0
Cassia fistula	203 ..	0	Cuban ..	20 ..	0
Cassia oil (cs.)	30 ..	0	Guatemala ..	31 ..	0
Castorium (keg)	1 ..	0	Haiti ..	39 ..	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Honey—			Saffron (tins)	74	74
Jamaica	130	3	Senna and pods—		
Siberian	80	0	Alex.	196	0
Ipecacuanha—			Tinnevely	101	9
Matto Grosso	9	7	Sesame seed	11	0
Kamala	3	0	Soap nuts	18	0
Kino	6	0	Squill	13	0
Kota	58	0	Steartu	3	0
Lobelia	8	8	Strophanthus	14	0
Menthol	2	0	Supplra seed	18	0
Myraboans	232	0	Tamarinds (E.I.)	48	0
Myrrh	56	0	Tonka beans	10	3
Nux vomica	339	17	Tragacanth	10	0
Olibanum	19	0	Turmeric	249	19*
Orange peel	75	0	Wax (bees)—		
Orchella weed	1	0	Abyssinian	160	0
Orris	10	0	Benguella	58	0
Palmarosa oil	3	0	Conakry	35	0
Peppermint oil (Jp. dem.)	5	0	Dar es Salaam	42	0
Quince seed	3	0	East Indian	53	0
Rhapontica root	58	0	Jamaica	9	0
Rhubarb (Ch.)	113	10	Madagascar	76	0
Rose petals (Jottas)	12	0	Morocco	21	0
Sarsaparilla—			Port. E. African	48	0
Guayaquil	14	8	West African	6	0
Native Jam.	30	8	Wax, Carnauba	22	0

Next Auction—May 16.

ACONITE ROOT.—For five bags fair Japanese 55s. per cwt. was wanted.

ALOE.—Of Zanzibar three cases good hard hepatic sold at 85s. per cwt., subject to sellers' approval. Cape was neglected, good seconds being held at 38s. per cwt. No Curaçao offered.

ANNATTO SEED. Dearer; five bags of fair bright East Indian sold at 4½d. per lb., and for 19 bags good bright East Indian in another interest, 5d. per lb. was paid.

BALSAM TOLU.—Six cases were bought in at 4s. 3d. per lb. for part soft and part hard.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was steady, ten cases of good almondy seconds selling at £8 per cwt. and five cases fair seconds at £7 5s. per cwt. Siam is very scarce; for a case of small pea and bean size almonds £27 per cwt. was wanted, and £20 for two cases of brown siftings.

The landings during February were 25 and the deliveries 92, leaving a stock of 501, against 564 last year.

BUCHU was steady, a bale of good round green free from stalk selling at 1s. 3d. per lb. Two bales of slightly yellow and round slightly stalky sold without reserve at 1s. 1d. per lb., and four bales of slightly stalky bronzy ovals sold at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. without reserve.

CALUMBA.—Seven bags of good small to bold partly thick washed sold without reserve at 42s. 6d. per cwt., and for twenty bags ordinary natural sorts, also offered without reserve, 37s. 6d. per cwt. was paid. For ten bags fair washed sorts part thick 40s. was paid under usual conditions. These prices are slightly cheaper.

The landings in February were nil and the deliveries 76, leaving a stock of 552, against 1,048 last year.

CARDAMOMS.—The demand to-day was for Indian, comprising bold round brownish Mangalore character at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. and bold medium ditto at 4s. 9d. to 5s.; brown and split and pickings, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. Ceylon Mysore bold long pale 4s. 6d., and small pale 3s. 6d. per lb. Decorticated seed was held at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

The landings in London during February were 105 cwt. and the deliveries 126 cwt., leaving a stock of 1,272 cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—Five bales Belgian old crop brownish were held at 135s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—For two bales small East India Succirubra root (q.s. 2.82 per cent., total alkaloids 9.64 per cent.) 9d. per lb. was wanted.

COPAIBA.—For five cases unfiltered Para 1s. 5d. per lb. was wanted and for B.P. 1914 1s. 7d. per lb. was asked.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—A single drum analysing 71 to 72 per cent. eucalyptol sold at 1s. 7½d. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—Four cases were limited at from £23 to £24 per cwt. for Siam pipe as to fracture and condition.

The landings in London during February were nil and the deliveries four, leaving a stock of eight cases, against 11 last year.

GUAIACUM sold at steady rates comprising fair to good glassy lump at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

HONEY.—The smaller supplies offered indicate that a large amount of private business has been done between the auctions; spot stocks have very seriously diminished and are almost unprecedently low for the period of year. The new Jamaica crop is reported to be late. Of Jamaica, in auction three barrels pale set sold at from 43s. to 46s. per cwt. Siberian in cases was bought in at 42s. 6d. for "mixed flowers" brand, and the "lime tree" brand was taken out without mention of price; 35 cases pale Guatemala

were retired at 55s. per cwt. Argentine is selling privately at 50s. for white set in cases.

IPECACUANHA sold at steady rates, seven bales out of nine Matto Grosso offered realising 14s. per lb., quality varying from ordinary lean rather stemmy to fair bright average quality. No other description offered.

LOBELIA HERB.—Eight bales of loose stalky sold at 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Two cases Suzuki were limited at 21s. per lb.

NUX VOMICA.—For 220 pockets of fair bright Coconada 13s. per cwt. was wanted, and 17 bags from Calcutta sold at 6s. per cwt. for paid for damages.

ORRIS.—A lot of ten bags fair palish Verona was bought in at 110s. per cwt.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Five cases Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi brand) were offered and withdrawn without mention of price.

RHUBARB was quiet. Medium to bold round Shensi, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, was limited at 3s. 9d., flat ditto at 3s. 8d. and pickings at 2s. 9d. Of Canton, three cases small round Canton with three-quarters greyish pinky fracture sold at 2s. 5d.; two cases small round druggists' trimming with all greyish fracture realised 2s. 5d. Of rough round High-dried, two cases of small to medium with two-thirds pinky and one-third dark fracture sold at 1s. 7d. per lb. Three cases bold flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture sold at 1s. 11d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—A lot of 74 tins of doubtful quality sold at 11s. 6d. per lb. without reserve.

SARSAPARILLA.—No grey Jamaica offered and privately there is none available. Of native Jamaica six bales sold at about steady rates, comprising ordinary dull red and greyish mixed at 1s. 5d.; good red was limited at 1s. 8d. Of Guayaquil 14 bales offered and eight sold at 2s. 3d. per lb. for part coarse and chumpy.

SENA.—For five bales of medium to bold clean green Tinnevely leaf a bid of 9d. per lb. is to be made to the owner. Four bales of ordinary small part specky leaf sold at 3d. Pods were held at from 2½d. to 3½d. for ordinary to fair. Alexandrian was quite neglected, pods being held at from 1s. for ordinary brown up to 3s. 6d. for good hand-picked.

The landings during February were 101 and the deliveries 221, leaving a stock of 1,417, against 1,830 last year.

STROPHANTHUS.—For 11 bags genuine Kombé (100 per cent.) 6s. per lb. was wanted.

SQUILL.—A lot of 13 bags offered, of which six bags fair white were held at 50s., and for seven bags brownish 40s. was wanted.

TONKA BEANS.—Three cases Para sold at 1s. 6d. per lb., subject to sellers' approval. Five casks Angostura were bought in at 7s. per lb.

WAX (BEES) was neglected. Fair Jamaica of mixed colours was obtainable at £8 per cwt. Good pale Abyssinian black was held at £7 15s., and that price was asked for Madagascar, Der-es-Salaam and Benguela block. Fair bleached Calcutta was held at £10 per cwt., at which private sales have been made.

The landings during February were 280 and the deliveries 456, leaving a stock of 2,739, against 2,003 last year.

New Zealand Honey

The last quarterly report issued by the New Zealand Honey Control Board states that the total amount of bulk honey exported during 1928 was 2,306,065 lbs. For the most part, it was of high quality, white honey being almost 50 per cent. of the total. It is not yet possible to estimate the current season's production, but prospects indicate that the crop will be rather less than the previous year, owing to the unsettled climatic conditions during the earlier part of the season.

Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil

In connection with the regulations which have been prepared by the Norwegian Board of Commerce to give effect to the provisions of the provisional law of June 22, 1928, concerning the export of cod-liver oil (*C. & D.*, Jan. 26, p. 109), the Lower House of the Norwegian Parliament on February 26 referred to the Government for consideration certain amendments proposed by seven of the members collectively. These members suggest that the regulations should be amended so that the text of clause 2 should read:—"It is forbidden to export under the name of Lofoten cod-liver oil other cod-liver oil than that which is produced in Norway from cod's liver (liver of the *Gadus Morrhua*)," and that clause 3 should run that "cod-liver oil made outside the kingdom, but cold clarified in Norway, must not be admixed with cod-liver oil made in Norway from liver of any kind of cod, and shall on export be accompanied by a certificate which notifies that the oil is manufactured outside Norway."



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Beginner in Business

SIR,—Your correspondent "Wake Up" (*C. & D.*, March 2, p. 276) asks if the present type of man coming into pharmacy is possessed of only one motive, namely, "How much can I get out of it?" Mr. J. Milner, in his letter, makes use of nearly identical words, "What shall I get out of it?" in connection with the membership of Associations; but the two cases are not exactly parallel, for the idea of joining an Association is, or should be, to combine with one's fellow pharmacists and to put all one can into the work of the Association to promote the benefit of the trade as a whole, and in the long run this would react to one's own benefit as well. But in the case of an individual business the question of what one can get out of it is forced on one by the usual economic rules, the necessity of paying rent and rates, etc., for if one cannot earn enough it means failure. It is possible that we all get a little more out of pharmacy than we did thirty years ago, both pecuniarily and socially, as then the small proprietor had a hard struggle to pay his way and no time at all at his own disposal. As to assistants, their ideas are sure to be controlled by the question of what they can get out of it; it is what they have studied for, and they are at an age when Nature is urging them to get on. When they have become established and have a bank balance behind them, perhaps they also will begin to talk of ideals. The remarks of "Smiler" are rather rough on the young assistants. After all, somebody must employ youths just out of their apprenticeship, and we have all passed through this stage at one time or another. There is no reason, to my mind, why a youth who has had a proper three years' apprenticeship, and is reasonably intelligent and painstaking, should not be worth his money as a junior, unless the calibre has depreciated considerably of late years. The fresh-air treatment is sound advice, but the difficulty to the single-handed man is how to get it. I can remember the time when I have been unable to get out during the hours of daylight for weeks at a stretch—even now it can only be done on half-days and Sundays. The average pharmacist, especially when first commencing, puts more than enough into it, and he may well be excused for keeping his eye on what he can get out of it.

Faithfully yours,
IDEALIST (11/3).

SIR,—It may be that there are only about eight thousand pharmacists who are in the position of individual proprietors, and this seems a small proportion of the number of those on the register; but the side to be looked at is how it compares with the total population. We complain now of being over-shopped; what would the state of affairs be if all the qualified men were suddenly able to commence business on their own account? In the nature of things it is only natural that a fair proportion of qualified men should be employees instead of employers, because a large number of them are young men, and have to gain further experience as well as the necessary capital before they can hope to be proprietors. It may also be that those who accept service with multiple concerns, co-operative societies and departmental stores are injuring their own prospects of becoming proprietors; but the thing to be considered is the actual volume of business done on the pharmacy side of these shops. Which contributes the greater part of their turnover, the drug counter or the other departments? I should imagine that the drug returns are a small percentage of the total turnover. What would give us more information would be the knowledge of the number of qualified men actually out of work at the moment. If we could get this, we should know how far the labour market in the retail drug trade was over-stocked, and it would perhaps give us some indication

of what steps should be taken to deal with it. How many pharmacies, whether conducted as multiple stores or individual businesses, employ more than one qualified man in each shop? I should think a census would show that by far the greater number have only one. What is to become of all the qualified men in the future, and not a far distant future? If they cannot obtain work now, what will happen with the constant influx of fresh students? Pharmacies, both new and branch concerns, are springing up in every district, and in many cases they merely take a little trade from each of the already existing shops.—Faithfully yours,

PERCENTUM (5/3).

Limited Companies as Retailers

SIR,—"*Senex*" (*C. & D.*, March 9, p. 315) explains that the reason why the younger qualified men join the multiple concerns is to get greater security of tenure. Is this hope always fulfilled? In these days, when whole series of chain shops are taken over by larger combines still, does it not frequently happen that the older managers are displaced and their berths filled by men from the staff of the new controlling interest? And, again, is it not the case that some of the multiple shops educate or encourage the errand-boys and porters as they grow up to learn sufficient to become counter hands, and thus fill the positions of properly trained assistants, naturally at lower wages? One feature of store employment which I should object to is the possibility of being shifted from one branch to another at the will of the management; it may not be so important to a very young man, but it affords an older one little chance of making a home. It certainly seems that a general rule is "once a store man always a store man"; the expression frequently used in my younger days was "tarred with the store brush," and if a man had been employed in a multiple shop he found it difficult to get employment with an individual proprietor afterwards. I do not know if this still obtains. There are men in business on their own account who spent their earlier days in the stores, and to some extent that training is no doubt very useful to them, teaching them method and routine in details which are too often lacking in the single shop; but beyond this there is the fact that all their activities are governed by headquarters and their work is laid out by definite instructions, which possibly leads in the end to want of sufficient initiative to open for themselves. Probably the primary reason why men go to the store is that the conditions of service at the outset appear more attractive. But if we consider these matters more deeply, we see that an unqualified man can form himself into a limited company, say with a capital of £1,000, and he employs a qualified man as superintendent and director to whom he gives one £1 share; here we have a shop running as a chemist's legally, and yet the actual property to all intents and purposes of an unqualified man. When we come to more recent legislation and look at the Dangerous Drugs Acts, the situation is more complex than ever, for the unqualified man is not allowed to be in possession of "dangerous" drugs and yet it is almost entirely his money which has bought them.

Yours truly,

UNLIMITED (12/3).

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Appreciation

It is always a pleasure to pay the 20s. subscription annually, for, at double the price, the paper would be good value for the money. Please continue to send the *C. & D.* promptly.—*A. E. T.* (22/2).

Ownership of Prescriptions

The much-vexed question as to the rightful owner of a prescription is being gradually settled by the State. No longer can a patient demand the return of the "mis-sive" for a D.D.A. prescription or for one containing industrial spirit, and since the inception of the N.H.I. Act the same has to be said of panel scripts.—*Onlooker* (25/2).

Legal Queries

F. R. (5/3).—One month's notice is the custom of the trade and has been frequently acknowledged in the courts. Therefore, one week's notice would not be permissible.

J. S. (25/2).—The inclusion of the word "Smith's" either before or after the title "Rubbing Oils" on the label indicates a claim to a proprietary right in the preparation, and consequently renders it liable to medicine-stamp duty.

J. G. C. (12/38).—The use of the word "salve" in the title renders the preparation liable to medicine stamp duty. It depends upon the wording of the label whether the use of the title you suggest would incur liability.

A. B. C. (28/82).—In order to comply with the legal requirements it will be necessary for you to convert the business into a limited liability company and place it in charge of a qualified manager. A private company may consist of two members only, and to hold shares they are not required to possess the pharmaceutical qualifications.

H. H. T. (26/2).—If the owner of the business is a qualified chemist and druggist he is entitled to claim the exemption extended to "known, admitted and approved" remedies, and in this case his name would have to appear on the label. On the other hand, if these medicines are sold by a person not entitled to claim the exemption they must bear a patent-medicine stamp, if they are otherwise liable to stamp duty.

J. J. S. (1/83).—Is a will signed by two witnesses valid without the signature or attestation of a solicitor? [There is no necessity for a solicitor to be concerned in any way in the preparation or execution of a will so far as its validity is concerned. If the will is signed by the testator and properly attested by two witnesses it will be valid. The testator and witnesses must all be present at the same time and see one another sign the will. The attestation clause should be worded in such a way as to show that this was the case.]

J. A. E. (25/2).—In the case of prescriptions calling for a preparation contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or the N.H.I. Drug Tariff, in which a "dangerous" drug figures as an ingredient, it is not necessary for the prescriber to indicate on the prescription the total amount of the "dangerous" drug to be supplied. On the other hand, if a preparation is prescribed which is not contained in one of the above works—for instance, in a local N.H.I. Formulary—the prescriber must state the amount of "dangerous" drug actually contained in the amount of the preparation to be dispensed.

B. H. (13/38) desires to change his financial period from March 31 to July 31. He asks if it is necessary to take stock on both these dates for income-tax purposes. —[If "B. H." does not take stock on March 31, but carries on to the end of his new year—July 31—when he must ascertain the value of his stock, he will have a trading period of sixteen months. In a case of this nature, the Inland Revenue reserve the right to determine what period of twelve months is to be deemed the year the profits of which are to be taken as the profits of the year preceding the year of assessment. Briefly, because "B. H." changes his year, the ordinary rules of the preceding year's profits will not necessarily apply. The wise course in a case of this nature is to take stock on both these dates and draw up profits for the year ended March 31 and then another statement of profit for the four months to July 31, as, if this is done, and the accounts are called for, no apportionment of a period will be necessary, because the actual profits for the two periods will be known. Where inspectors have to calculate profits of a specific period of twelve months from the profits of a period greater than twelve months, the apportionment is generally on a time basis, i.e., the proportion twelve would bear to sixteen in "B. H.'s" case, and this could act detrimentally to him if his profits from April to July were considerably above the average of the preceding twelve months.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

L. W. (2/1).—REMEDY FOR WITHERS AND POLL-EVIL IN HORSES.—This is a two-layered curdy thin liquid. It appears to be a mixture of strong ammonium chloride solution and turpentine, rendered curdy probably by adding a little ammonia, and then a little olive or similar oil.

H. H. (19/1).—NEURITIS TABLET.—The main constituent of this tablet is aspirin. There is also a small quantity of a yellow powder, which is readily soluble in soda, but not in chloroform or ether.

W. H. L. (23/18).—SILK LUBRICATING OIL.—This is an oil used for slightly lubricating artificial silk when knitting into hosiery to make it more flexible. It consists mainly of kerosene with a little, say 10 or 15 per cent., of an oil which appears to be of the neatsfoot type.

F. C. (1/83).—Your hair cream has the appearance of one made by macerating flake tragacanth and perfumed with terpeneless oils or synthetics. To produce a more opaque preparation you should use the powdered gum and essential oils, e.g., Cologne oil.

H. H. Q. (5/38).—GLUCOSE FOR CHILDREN.—Two parts of medicinal glucose are mixed with one part of sugar of milk. This can be mixed with warm milk so as to effect a solution.

O. G. (27/28).—(1) HAIR-DARKENING BAY RUM.—See *C. & D.*, 1928, II, 716.—(2) The fuel to which you refer is compressed metaldehyde, and its production is covered by a number of patents.

F. R. (4/28).—DEODORISER.—This sample is submitted with the observation that it "appears to be a solution of eucalyptus citriodora in isopropyl alcohol." The results of tests are in conformity with this view. A decisive analysis would involve a considerable amount of work. The proportion of oil is 10.5 per cent. by volume.

J. P. M.—MALTED TOFFEE.—This may be prepared as follows:—

Sugar	...	...	...	...	8 lb.
Demerara sugar	...	...	...	...	1½ lb.
Glucose	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Water	...	...	...	...	½ gall.
Condensed milk	...	...	...	...	6 lb.
Salt butter	...	...	...	...	8 oz.
Malt extract	...	...	...	...	3 lb.

Heat together the sugar, glucose and water until the greater part of the last-named is boiled off, then add the butter, and when this has melted the milk in small portions. Next incorporate the malt extract and boil to a light crack. It would be unwise to label this vitamin toffee, as even if a vitaminised malt is used it is doubtful if the final product would contain any.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
The "Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1879

The Hanbury Medal

The proposal that the memory of the late Daniel Hanbury should be in some way perpetuated is due to Mr. Thomas Greenish; the exact mode in which it seemed desirable that the project should be carried out is due to Professor Dragendorff. The plan is now definitely before the public. A gold medal (two, when the funds allow) is to be granted every two years for high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the natural history and chemistry of drugs. . . . The medal itself will be 2½ in. in diameter, with a likeness of Daniel Hanbury on one side, and the words "Daniel Hanbury, born 1825, died 1875," and on the obverse a space for the name of the recipient within a wreath, with the words "Awarded for Original Research in the Natural History and Chemistry of Drugs."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Purple of Cassius, or gold purple, is a fine, flocculent, purple precipitate obtained on addition of a solution of stannous chloride containing stannic chloride to a dilute neutral solution of gold chloride. Pure stannous chloride produces only a brown precipitate, and the addition of stannic chloride is essential. By adding stannous chloride to ferric chloride until the solution is of a pale-green colour and using this mixture to precipitate the gold solution a fine product is also obtained. Purple of cassius is used in the manufacture of artificial gems and for imparting a red or pink colour to porcelain or enamel. It varies in colour from a violet to a purplish-red or brown. The dry precipitate is soluble in strong or dilute alkalis, but when moist the purple dissolves in water in the presence of small quantities of acids and alkalis. When moist it is soluble in ammonia, producing a purple colour, and the precipitate is redeposited from this solution on addition of an acid or on boiling. The ammoniacal solution precipitates gold on exposure to light. The purple does not pass through the membrane of a dialyser. The constitution has not been yet established, but the composition is very variable.

Purple of Tyre.—The purple of the ancients was derived from molluscs, *Purpura hœmastoma* and *Murex brandaris*, the former being called by Pliny *Buccinum* and the latter *Purpura*. These molluscs are found throughout the Mediterranean. The Ancients recognised two kinds of purple, Tyrian and Byzantium, the former possessing a redder tint than the latter. The colour-producing secretion, resembling pus in appearance, is contained in a small cyst under the shell near the head of the animal. This secretion applied to linen or calico and exposed to sunlight rapidly changes in colour from yellow through light-green, deep-green, blue to purplish-red. The light of the sun is essential for this colour change. Friedländer, in 1906, examined the dye yielded by *Murex brandaris* and *Murex trunculus*, and observed that, in addition to the colouring principle, organic sulphur compounds were also present, and suggested that the purple might consist of thioindigotin. Later, in 1909, by a modification in the method of obtaining the dye from *Murex brandaris*, the same investigator obtained 1.4 gm. of colouring matter from 12,000 molluscs. This colouring matter contained bromine and was 6:6'-dibromoindigotin. Further investigation indicates that in addition to dibromoindigotin, another dye containing bromine but of a blue shade and more soluble in organic solvents is obtained. The dyes from *Purpura aperta* and *P. lapillus*, according to Friedländer, appear to be identical with 6:6'-dibromoindigotin.

Putty is a mixture of whiting with about 18 per cent. of linseed oil, with or without the addition of white lead.

Putty powder, or impure stannic oxide, is obtained by skimming the surface of boiling tin, the scum then being freed from foreign matter, washed and ground. It may also be obtained by treating tin with nitric acid. The composition is 25-50 per cent. of stannic oxide with from 71-46 per cent. of lead oxide and about 4 per cent. of impurities. It is used in enamelling and for polishing.

Pyramidon, amidopyrin, $C_{13}H_{12}N_4O$, is a tasteless, colourless, crystalline compound, soluble in water 1 in 10. It is a derivative of antipyrin in which an H atom of the pyrazolone group is replaced by a dimethyl-amido group. It has an action similar to antipyrin as antipyretic and analgesic. With ferric chloride it gives a blue-violet colour, while antipyrin yields a red. With

nitric acid a violet to amethyst coloration is given. Recommended in migraine and neuralgia; dose 5 to 10 grains; maximum, 30 grains in twenty-four hours.

Pyridine.—Pyridine (C_5H_5N) is contained in that fraction of the basic oils of bone oil which boils at 120°. In smaller quantities it is found in the higher fractions, and is separated by means of the picrate: C_5H_5N , $C_6H_5(NO_2)_3OH$, which melts at 162°. It is not easily acted on by oxidising agents, and can be separated by this means from the other components of the fraction. Pyridine is a liquid with a pungent smell, s.g. 0.9855, b.p. 115.2°. It is miscible with water, forms a hydrochloride ($C_5H_5N \cdot HCl$) and a platinichloride. The action of sodium amalgam yields piperidine, i.e., hexahydropyridine, which is converted into pyridine on oxidation. Pyridine is used as a solvent for rubber, paint, and as a denaturant.

Pyrocatechin, pyrocatechol, 1:2-dihydroxy-benzene, was first obtained by Reinsch in 1839 by the dry distillation of catechin. It can be made from guaiacol, the methyl ester. Guaiacol is mixed with aluminium chloride and heated in an oil bath for two hours at 210°. The solid product is removed, ground, warmed with hydrochloric acid. The soluble pyrocatechol is removed from unchanged guaiacol and resinous matter. The extract is saturated with common salt and the phenol extracted with ether. Pyrocatechol remains on evaporating the solvent, and is purified by distillation. It can also be prepared from *o*-chlorophenol by heating it with aqueous alkalis in the presence of copper under high pressure to a high temperature. Pyrocatechol crystallises from benzene in colourless plates, m.p. 104°, b.p. 240°, volatile in steam. At 20° 31 parts are soluble in 100 parts of water, and the aqueous solution gives a green colour with ferric chloride, which changes to violet on the addition of sodium carbonate or acetate. The derivatives of pyrocatechol are of importance, and many natural products are derivatives of the methyl ethers.

Pyrogallie Acid.—Pyrogallol, or 1:2:3-trihydroxybenzene, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, can be obtained from gallic acid by heating with water under pressure. It is a white, crystalline powder, m.p. 132.5° C., subliming without decomposition, soluble in water, and is a powerful reducing agent for silver salts. It is thus used in photography as a developer. Dissolved in alkali it has a great affinity for oxygen, and is used to absorb that gas in gas analysis, bacteriology, etc. Pyrogallol reduces gold and mercury salts in the cold. Pure ferrous salts when added to aqueous pyrogallol give a white turbidity, which becomes blue on addition of sodium hydroxide or in the presence of a trace of ferric salt. Shaken with potassium cyanide pyrogallol gives a yellow-red coloration, which turns to yellow-brown on addition of hydrogen peroxide. In this way it is distinguished from gallic acid, which gives a ruby-red colour with the first reagent. Pyrogallol monosulphonic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_3 \cdot HSO_3$, is obtained by treating pyrogallol with sulphuric acid, s.g. 1.84 at 100°. Pyrogallol sulphonic acid has been employed as a hair dye.

Pyroligneous Acid.—Pyroligneous acid is the crude acetic acid liquor obtained by dry distillation of wood. The woods commonly used in the U.S.A. for this distillation are birch, beech, maple, hickory, red gum, chestnut, oak, deciduous woods yielding a distillate having about twice the quantity of acetic acid than from coniferous woods.

Pyrolusite.—An ore of manganese, consisting essentially of manganese dioxide. It forms granular masses with an iron-black to steel-grey colour. The ore is mined in Thuringia, Moravia, Bohemia, North Wales, and more extensively in the U.S.A., Caucasus, India, Brazil. The name pyrolusite has reference to its use in decolorising glass. Other uses are in the preparation of chlorine, bromine and oxygen, electric batteries, as a drier in varnishes and paints, and in the making of manganates and permanganates as disinfectants. It is used as a colouring material in paints, pottery, bricks, and in calico printing. The principal use, however, is in the steel industry to make ferro-manganese or Spiegelseisen, and in the making of manganese-bronze.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Pyrometer.—An instrument for measuring high temperatures. They are usually of two types: the contact or immersion, where one part of the pyrometer is in contact with the heated material, and the distance type, where there is no contact. The mercury-in-glass thermometer is adapted for ranges higher than the b.p. of mercury by the use of hard glass or quartz, and filling the tube with nitrogen to prevent distillation of the mercury. Commercial instruments are available reading to 500° C. Air pyrometers have been proposed. That of Heisch and Folkard is an air thermometer reading to 500° C. The Wiborg air pyrometer consists of a porcelain bulb containing air, attached to a metal tube communicating with a collapsible vessel operating a registering device. Increase in air pressure, due to rise of temperature, operates the gauge, and temperatures up to 2,400° F. may be registered. The Bristol air pyrometer has a metallic bulb attached to many feet of flexible metallic tubing, but does not record temperatures over 500°-600° F. Other types of instrument use the expansive power of vapour of liquids above their normal boiling points. Schäffer and Budenberg's thalipotassimeter is a type of instrument employing this method. For temperatures of 92°-250° F., ether is employed as a source of vapour; 212°-650° F., water; 650°-1,400° F., mercury. The best known transpiration pyrometer is that of Uehling and Steinbart, in which air is drawn through a fine opening in the end of a fine platinum tube surrounded by a second platinum tube exposed to the heat of the furnace. The air is sucked through a second fine tube after being cooled down to a temperature of 212° F. Owing to the suction of the air a difference in pressure will result between the two sides of the second fine tube, and, owing to the expansion of the air passing through the first heated tube, this difference in pressure decreases with rising temperature, and a suitable manometer may be used as an indicator of the temperature of the heated air. In Krupp's pyrometer, also known as the Hobson hot-blast pyrometer, ordinary mercury thermometers can be used to measure the temperature of the hot blast. Specific heat pyrometers based on the measurement of the heat absorbed by a known mass of metal immersed in a furnace are not much used at the present time. Siemens' water pyrometer is based on this principle. Conducting heat out of a furnace by a rod, as in Jourde's method, has been used, but is not now of industrial application. Wiborg's thermophone pyrometer consists of small calcined cylinders placed in the furnace, which explode with a sharp crack at the end of an interval of time corresponding to the temperature. Their range is from 600° F. to 4,000° F. Electrical pyrometers may be those making use of the thermo-electric properties of the metals, or those in which the change in resistance of a metal wire with temperature is employed. They are based on the same principle. One end, the hot junction, is composed of two metals fused or soldered together, and the other end consists of the cold junction, where the wires, having passed out of the furnace, are maintained at a uniform temperature. From the "cold end" the wires pass to a galvanometer and the temperature may be indicated directly on the scale. As couples, platinum and platinum with 10 per cent. iridium forms a thermo-couple giving a range of 300°-1,500° C., but platinum and platinum with 10 per cent. rhodium has been found most satisfactory. For moderate temperatures iron and nickel has been used and is cheap and sensitive, giving a range up to 800° F. or 1,000° C. Recording instruments for the thermo-couple have been devised, and are extensively used in industrial work. Among these are the Roberts-Austen photographic method, a spot of light reflected from the mirror of a galvanometer falling on a moving photographic film. A simpler method is to provide the moving galvanometer coil with an arm carrying a pen, which at regular intervals plots the temperature on a scale. The thermo-junction is in many ways superior to other forms of electrical pyrometer, as it requires no auxiliary circuits. The fire-ends are easily replaced, and tempera-

tures up to 1,600° C. can be measured with simple reading instruments. The change in resistance of a platinum wire was found by Callender in 1837 to indicate temperatures up to 1,000°-1,200° C., and pure platinum wire coils wound on a mica frame will stand this temperature. For laboratory work no other form of thermometer is capable of such precision of reading over so wide a scale up to 1,000° C. The two methods of reading platinum thermometers are the Wheatstone's bridge method with Callender's compensated leads, and the potentiometer method used in Germany. Resistance thermometers lend themselves to automatic recording, and though less simple than thermo-junctions, they are incomparable for flexibility and accuracy. Optical pyrometers are the only satisfactory means of measuring very high temperatures. They are of two classes: those that depend on colour estimation, and those that depend on the measurement of total radiation. The Wanner instrument belongs to the first class, and is made in two forms, indicating temperatures from 625° C. to 1,000° C. and 900° C. to 4,000° C. For the standardisation of a pyrometer the amyl acetate lamp, as used in photometry, is employed. Féry's thermo-electric telescope is a pyrometer based on Stefan's law of total radiation. The rays from the furnace are focussed by a fluorite or large glass lens through a constant aperture on to a small thermo-electric couple. The rise in temperature is indicated by a galvanometer in the usual way. The more modern instruments are without the lens. A concave mirror at the back of the telescope tube focusses the rays on the thermo-junction. This is more accurate and avoids the selective absorption of glass. In range the instrument is supplied to read from 500°-1,100° C., 600°-1,400° C., 800°-1,700° C. In Mesure and Nouel's pyrometric telescope, the light is polarised by passing through a Nicol's prism, and then through a quartz plate cut so as to cause a rotation of the plane of polarisation. A second Nicol serves as analyser. The field of view is coloured, and the angle between the Nicol's prisms determines the colour. A lemon-yellow is taken as the most sensitive to the eye. A change in temperature causes a change in the composition of the incident light, and hence a change in colour. Of the large number of pyrometers now offered for industrial work there are certain distinct uses for the various classes.

Pyrrole.—Pyrrole and its homologues is contained in that portion of the non-basic part of bone oil boiling at 98°-150°. The crude pyrrole is purified by heating with solid caustic alkali under a reflux for many hours until the solid mass fuses. After cooling the unaltered oil is separated from the solid residue. The residue is powdered, washed with absolute ether, water is added and the mass steam distilled, when pyrrole distils over. The fraction 140°-150° contains the homopyrroles, methyl pyrroles; that above 150° dimethyl pyrrole. To separate the α and β derivatives the mixture is converted into the potassium compound by fusing with potash and heated in a current of carbon dioxide to 200°. Two isomeric homopyrrole carboxylic acids are formed which differ in the solubility of their lead salts. α -homopyrrole carboxylic acid melts at 169.5°, and its lead salt is very soluble in water. The β -acid melts at 142.1°, and forms a slightly soluble lead salt. These acids, on distillation with lime, yield the corresponding methyl pyrroles— α -homopyrrole, b.p. 148°, and β -homopyrrole, b.p. 143°. Pyrrole has a s.g. 0.9752, b.p. 130°-131°, refractive index 1.5074. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. Pyrrole has been synthesised by passing acetylene and ammonia through red-hot tubes: $2C_2H_2 + NH_3 = C_4H_4NH + H_2$. Succinimide, on heating with zinc dust containing zinc hydrate, also yields pyrrole. By these methods the yield is small. A 42 per cent. yield is obtained by heating ammonium mucate with excess of glycerol, saturating the mixture with ammonia at 270° and distilling at 320°-350°.

Pyrrol black is obtained by oxidising pyrrol in an acetic acid solution, by means of hydrogen peroxide. It is sparingly soluble in pyridine, but insoluble in most solvents; soluble in solutions of alkalis and ammonia.

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Daily increasing in popularity with both the medical profession and the public. Collosol Ferromalt is now supplied in an attractive packing, admirably adapted for counter display.

Collosol Ferromalt gives a satisfactory margin of profit, and the assurance of complete satisfaction to your clients.

TERMS AND PARTICULARS FROM
THE CROOKES LABORATORIES
(BRITISH COLLOIDS, LTD.),

22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone Nos.:
Museum 3663, 3697, 5757.

Telegrams:
"Collosols, Westcent, London."

Export Distributing Agents, AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

EVERY SALE OF

HIMROD'S Asthma Cure

CREATES A SATISFIED CUSTOMER
SUFFERERS SEEKING RELIEF FROM



The paroxysms of
BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
Asthmatic Hay Fever
Common Colds
Nasal Catarrh
Bronchitis

Will be quickly helped by the use of this time-tried remedy.
Burn half a teaspoonful, inhale the fumes and the distress vanishes.

ON THE MARKET FOR OVER 50 YEARS

"Himrod's Cure is a well known product, very useful in many cases."
—W. J. Hadley, M. D., formerly lecturer at London Hospital.

May be had from wholesale distributors throughout the world

Himrod Manufacturing Company, Mfrs.
463/5 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Tested, Tried and Proved

THE value of 'Yadil' is fully recognised by qualified judges. It has been sold all over the world and is being used to-day "back of beyond" as well as in the homes of our own country. Its sale is steadily increasing, old customers are retained while new ones are being added. One or two displayed bottles will quickly establish business which will prove profitable and regular. Any assistance we can give in the provision of advertising material is yours for the asking. The 'Yadil' lines cover, 'Yadil' Anti-septic (liquid and pills), 'Yadil' Ointment, 'Yadil' Pastilles and 'Yadil' Soap.

Yadil Products (1925) Ltd.
Sicilian House, London, W.C.1

Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chem.) Ltd.

CHEMICALS

PHARMACEUTICAL : TECHNICAL : PHOTOGRAPHIC
ESSENTIAL OILS : GELATINES

SPECIAL MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

Angiolymph (Dr. Rous)

Anusol (Goedecke)

ASTHMOLYSIN
(Dr. Weiss)

Bilival (Ingelheim)

Cadechol (Ingelheim)

Camphogen (Ingelheim)

Chinosol (Original)

Devatol-A

IDOZAN (5% Fe)

Incitamin

Kathiolan (Marcussen)

Lobelin (Ingelheim)

LYSOL (Dega Brand)

Necaron (Ingelheim)

Pagenstecher's Eye
Lotion

Papain (Dega Brand)

PEBECO (Beiersdorf)

Pericholan (Ingelheim)

Posterisan

Subitol

Subitine

Targesin (Goedecke)

Terpichin

Veganin (Goedecke)

Zedeno

ORIGINAL — GENUINE

TRADE
MARK

CHINOSOL BRAND

OXYQUINOLIN POTASSIUM SULPHATE

NEW PRICES and PACKINGS

Distribution arrangements have been entirely reorganised. PACKINGS and PRICES are now standardised. We hold ample stocks, and can execute all orders immediately.

MEDICAL

POWDER

BOTTLES of 10 Gm., 25 Gm., 100 Gm., 250 Gm., 500 Gm.

TABLETS

TUBES of 10×1 Gm. and 0·5 Gm.

TUBES of 25×0·3 Gm.

BOTTLES of 100, 250, 500×1 Gm. and 0·5 Gm.

BOTTLES of 100, 375, 750×0·3 Gm.

VETERINARY

POWDER

BOXES of 10 Gm., 25 Gm., 100 Gm., 250 Gm., 500 Gm.

TABLETS

BOXES of 11, 33, 100×3 Gm.

Detailed PRICE LIST sent on REQUEST

9-10 ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams : Acidolan, Bilgate, London.

Telephone : Royal 1866 (4 lines).

*May we call your**attention to:—***PETROLAX** (BROWN CARTON)

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION**PETROLAX COMPOUND**

(RED CARTON)

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN**PETROLAX ALKALINE**

(BLUE CARTON)

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND MIST. MAGNES. HYDROXIDI*Note the Prices:—*RETAIL 2/- (Nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 14/- doz

,, 3/6 („ 1lb.) 24/- „

,, 6/- („ 2lb.) 44/- „

*Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—***C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.****Mile End, London, E.1****AN OLD FASHIONED—BUT REALLY EFFECTIVE
remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, IN-
FLUENZA and BRONCHIAL troubles.****Licoricine**
ACTS LIKE MAGIC*Prices 10½d., 1s. 3d. and 3s.***MANDALL & CO. Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.****TERMS.**

10½d. size, 8/6 per doz.

1/3 „ 12/- „

3/- „ 27/- „

Less 5% dis. on £6 orders.

10½d. size, 8/1 per doz.

1/3 „ 11/5 „

3/- „ 25/8 „

Carriage paid on orders of
£2 and over.**SOLAZZI***The Chemist's Brand*
LIQUORICE JUICE**SOLAZZI JUICE IS GUARANTEED
TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF THE
CONDENSED EXTRACT OF FINEST
CALABRIAN LICORICE ROOT
WITHOUT ANY ADMIXTURE WHATEVER**Should any enquiry as to the composition of
SOLAZZI be received from the public, Chemists
are asked to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI
is not included in the category of Secret
Remedies, and that the accompanying guarantee
obtains with every parcel.

M.A.B.

(MULFORD ACIDOPHILUS BLOCKS)

MULFORD Acidophilus Blocks—
M. A. B. meet every demand ex-
acted by the theory and practice of
Acidophilus therapy.

Put up in the form of chocolate-
coated cubes or blocks, containing
the concentrated culture of living
Acidophilus bacilli, they have the
appearance of high-grade chocolates.

They look good, taste good, and
offer the most attractive, palatable
and economical way of taking
Acidophilus treatment.

Each block contains the equivalent
of a pint of best Acidophilus milk
culture. Effective, yet entirely free
from laxatives, cathartics, or drugs
of any kind.

Supplied in sealed boxes containing twelve blocks,
each attractively wrapped in silver foil.



H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, LTD.

Regent Arcade House, 252 Regent Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.1

Telephone : Regent 2567.

DEPOTS IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, CHINA, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CHEMISTS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS

Advertised all over the world.
ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

Sole Proprietors :

E. T. TOWLE & CO., LTD.
TOLL ST., NOTTINGHAM

SAPIAM

Società Anonima
Per la Produzione ed il Commercio
delle Piante Industriali
Aromatiche e Medicinali,
Piazza Signoria, 8, FLORENCE (Italy.)

ITALIAN CRUDE DRUGS MEDICINAL & AROMATIC PLANTS ETC.

*Aconite, Arnica, Belladonna, Camomile, Corn
Silk, Dandelion, Digitalis, Henbane, Juniper,
Malefern, Marshmallow, Orris, Psyllium,
Stramonium, Teasel, Uva Ursi, Etc., Etc.*

SOLE AGENT:

Enquiries Solicited.

PHILIP WHIPMAN, 8 Cross Lane, LONDON, E.C.3
Telephone : ROYAL 6166.

CAUSTIC POTASH CAUSTIC SODA

In Sticks

(Pure and Purified)

PROMPT DELIVERY FROM STOCK

In 1-lb. bottles, 10-lb. tins,
1-cwt. drums

J. SHERMAN & Co. Ltd.

DOWNHAM MILLS,

TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N.17

Telegraphic Address

Kollag Phone London

Telephone

Tottenham 3201 (5 lines)

Also at

49/51 Broughton Lane MANCHESTER

Telegraphic Address

Kollag Phone Manchester

Telephone

Higher Broughton 878

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

IN BOTTLES—ALL STRENGTHS

Exceptional Stability and Purity

ATTRACTIVE TERMS

GENOXIDE LIMITED, LUTON



Box Top for Iodine.

**WHY WORRY OVER THE
NEW MERCHANDISE ACT
ON MARCH 1st?**

All these goods and many others are
made by :

M. J. FECHER, LTD., Cuckoo-House, Dod St., LONDON, E.14

I.R. Top for Iodine.

**Liberal
Trade Terms
Powerful
Advertising**

Cephos

THE
PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY
for

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, Etc.

Is now being vigorously advertised throughout the country.

POWDER AND TABLETS. RETAIL AT 1/3 and 3/-

:: Sole Proprietors ::

CEPHOS LTD.

BLACKBURN

TRY AN 'ASPRO' WINDOW DISPLAY AND BUY ON BONUS TERMS

We are frequently pointing out the wonderful pulling power of the 'ASPRO' Window Display on account of its linking up with continuous and ever-increasing publicity. A test made of a display will interest all chemists who wish to increase their business.

'ASPRO' has a Tremendous Power to Build Up a Chemist's Business

A test will demonstrate what a great power 'ASPRO' Publicity is to help the Chemist. It is not only on account of the actual 'ASPRO' that it usually sells, but also on its great value in bringing customers into the Chemist's shop who would not otherwise have come in. Every time you put an 'ASPRO' window display in you connect up with a £250,000 continuous advertising activity just the same as if you put your own name at the foot of the advertisements. Why not write us for a window display to-day, also take advantage of the liberal bonus terms shown below whereby you can make an extra 17% profit?



SEND FOR ONE OF THESE DISPLAYS



Buy 'ASPRO' on Bonus Terms and Get 17% EXTRA PROFIT

Just have a look through your purchases of 'ASPRO' and you will find that you are in a position to buy on Bonus terms. Buying on Bonus terms means extra profit averaging 17% to you. So why not place your next order through your Wholesaler on Bonus terms?



WHAT THE BONUS IS

BONUS on 10's { One Gross Order - Bonus 1 doz. pkts.
Half Gross Order - Bonus ½ doz. pkts.
Half Gross 10's is minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

BONUS on 25's { One Gross Order - - Bonus 2 doz. pkts.
Half Gross Order - Bonus 1 doz. pkts.
Quarter Gross Order - Bonus ¼ doz. pkts.
Quarter Gross is minimum quantity.

NO BONUS ON 60's.

CONDITIONS

The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days and sell at advertised prices. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase 'ASPRO' but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to the customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e., single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 25's will qualify the Chemist.

HOW TO ORDER BONUS PARCELS

We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler so that we may forward the order on, and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

ORDINARY PRICES for { 6d. size containing 10 tablets - 4/6 dozen
1/3 size containing 25 tablets - 11/6 dozen } **NOTE.—2/6 size contains 10 extra tablets.**
'ASPRO' are as follows: { 2/6 size containing 60 tablets - 21/- dozen

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents: GOLLIN & Co. Pty. Ltd. ('Aspro' Dept.), Slough, Bucks.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

'Phone: SLOUGH 608

"SPUN" OINTMENTS

WHY DO YOUR CUSTOMERS ASK FOR
THE "SPUN" OR "PLAID" TIN
WHEN THEY WANT ZINC OR
BORIC OINTMENT, COLD
CREAM, ETC.?
EXPERIENCE
TELLS: We
Have 25
Years
of it

WE
CAN
OFFER YOU
RICH CREAMY
EMULSIONS OF COD
OR PETROL OIL MADE
BY THE MOST MODERN
MACHINERY IN OUR OWN
LABORATORY.

EMULSIONS OF ALL TYPESTEL.
HOP 2422**WHOLESALE AND
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST**

**FOR ALL LINES
REQUIRED BY THE PHARMACIST**

ROBERT BLACKIE**IS AT YOUR SERVICE**

SHEN WORKS,
TOWER BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1.

TELEGRAMS:
"USHENSUNA,
LONDON."

NURSERY POWDERS

MAY WE QUOTE YOU FOR VARIOUS
PACKS OF NURSERY POWDER,
TALCUM, FULLER'S EARTH,
VIOLET POWDER, IN
CARTONS OR TINS,
ROUND or SQUARE,
AT MOST COM-
PETITIVE
PRICES

WE
MAKE
AND PACK
ALL KINDS OF
COUGH MIXTURES,
LINIMENTS, ETC.

VARIOUS PACKS OF
LYSOL, MALT AND OIL, HYDROGEN
PEROXIDE, CHEMICAL FOOD, PARAFFIN
LIQ., ETC.,
GLYCERINE THYMOL CO., OLIVE OIL.

MAY WE QUOTE YOU ?**The Cream of Creams**

Among popular-priced face creams Snowfire
is leading the way. Its name, its reputation
for purity, backed by steady advertising,
ensure its rapidly growing success. Like
all the other Snowfire products, Snowfire
Cream is a good, sound line to handle.

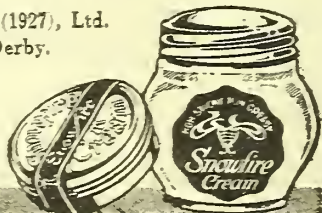
Snowfire Tablet. Snowfire Face Powder.
Snowfire Jelly. Snowfire Shampoo.
Snowfire Toilet Soap. Snowfire Shaving Stick.

**Snowfire
CREAM**

In Opal Jars and Aluminium containers retailing at 1/3 and 3d.

F. W. Hampshire & Co. (1927), Ltd.
Sunnydale Works, Derby.

Agents—India:
Messrs. Siqueira & Son,
115 Fort St., Fort, Bombay.
Australia:
Messrs. Salmon & Spraggan
(Australia) Ltd.,
213 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W.

**PROFIT & REPUTATION**

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

"O. A. P.'s"

(ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES)

As prepared by WM. ALFRED JONES,
late Joint Proprietor of the

LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL

Samples and prices on application

Sole Agents, WM. ALFRED JONES LIMITED,
West India House, Maryland Street, LIVERPOOL.



....."Fine 'Tosse' Products".....

**NITROSCLERAN
BISMOGENOL
EKZEBROL**

EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Importers: **BOXALL SMITH & CO.**
163a Strand, London, W.C.2

INFLUCINE

**A local Spray Vaccine for the
Prevention and Treatment of
INFLUENZAL COLDS
and other bacterial diseases
of the Respiratory Tract.**

RETAIL PRICES:

15 c.c. BOTTLE OF INFLUCINE - 2/6
SPECIAL ATOMISER - - - - 3/6
COMPLETE OUTFIT (comprising above) - 5/-

Subject to Usual Trade Discounts.

Drug & Chemical Corporation, Ltd.

204-206 Great Portland Street, LONDON, W.1

Telephone : MUSEUM 8658.

Please send post card for our representative to call upon you.

Link up with Nujol advertising

A postcard will bring particulars of Special Bonus Offers for Window Display.

Nujol advertising for 1929 is still larger, embracing more papers, covering a wider area, and is to continue throughout the year. Its purpose is to bring about daily use of Nujol by the fit as well as the ailing to ensure regular habits and good health.

No retailer should neglect frequent window and counter displays to link up his shop with this advertising.

PRICES:

2/- size
16/10 per doz.
3/- size
25/2 per doz.
13/6 (100 oz.
Hospital size)
117/6 per doz.

Nujol

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Distributors for NUJOL LABORATORIES:

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.
ALBERT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.1

Telephone:
Hampstead 8066.

Telegrams:
"Nufinjol-Norwest-
London."

ROBORANS

Recognised by the Medical Profession as

THE IDEAL TONIC

Prepared with or without sugar.
Supplied in 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles.

A BRITISH PRODUCT.

ROBERTS & CO.

Pharmaciens to H.M. the King,

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

And at PARIS.

WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS

7½d.

"CLEAR CORN"

CORN REMOVER
& PAIN KILLER

Per Doz. 4s. 6d. Bonus of 3 with every 3 doz. minimum.

CARRIAGE PAID

Display Material, Showcard, Twin Tier Outer Containing 12.

Order direct or through your Wholesaler.

Kof-Oh Co., Ltd., EVERTON, LIVERPOOL.



"ONZO" OINTMENT

RECOMMENDED FOR

Chilblains, Corns, Sprains, Septic Wounds and Sores,
Dry or Wet Eczema, Varicose Ulcers, Burns, Boils, &c.

"ONZO" 2/3 Jars. "ONZO" 1/3 Tins.

1 Dozen 21/- per doz.	12/- per doz.	} Cash Discount 2½% 1 month.
6 Dozen 18/10 "	10/10 "	
12 Dozen 18/4½ "	10/6 "	

TRADE ENQUIRIES TO—

ONZO Ltd., 188 St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW.



New Sunshine Glaxo

Only two sizes

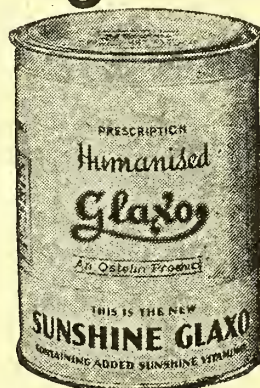
in the WHITE TIN

with the YELLOW BAND

Sunshine Glaxo is the new Prescription (Humanised) Glaxo. It differs from ordinary Standard Glaxo, to the extent that it accords more closely in composition with human milk and has extra Vitamin D (the Sunshine Vitamin) added to it.

Tins of Sunshine Glaxo are sent out with a yellow paper band round them, whilst the tins themselves are white and quite distinctive.

Make a display in your pharmacy with a tin of each size and the attractive showcard which we shall be pleased to send you on request.



• SUNSHINE GLAXO

WITH ADDED VITAMIN D

SALES MANAGER—GLAXO HOUSE, 56 Osnaburgh St., LONDON, N.W.1

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - - HERTS.

25 for 10½d.
50 for 1/6
P.A.T.A.

LYCO
*Pure Culture
Yeast Tablets*

Literature and Samples supplied on request by:

**STANDARD YEAST
CO., LTD.**
LONDON
CHISWICK
W.4

Guarantee

'Our Lyco Yeast Tablets are' expressly guaranteed to contain pure Culture Yeast only and no addition of drugs or any other ingredients is made in the preparation of Lyco Yeast Tablets.

Build up your Strength

Terms and full particulars on application to the Sole Manufacturers:

THE STANDARD YEAST CO., LTD.
Lamb Distillery - - - CHISWICK, LONDON, W.4

Telephone: CHISWICK 3370-71.

MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

(SUMMER FLAVOURS)

CLARK'S LIVER SALT

FOR SUMMER WINDOW
DISPLAY ALLOWANCES
AND TERMS - APPLY

NEWBALL & MASON, LTD.
NOTTINGHAM.

Good! It's Mason's

"YEAST FOR VITAMIN B."

*Yeast specially prepared for medicinal
purposes.*

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

OLIVE OIL

Producers—CHAFFARD & COUDERC,
MARSEILLES (France).

Sole distributors for Australia:

WILLMOTT, PRISK & CO., LTD.

ADELAIDE: 134 Grenfell Street; SYDNEY: 379 Kent Street;
MELBOURNE: 37 Swanton Street.

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL
DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO:

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16



*When you require
Medicinal Non-Freezing*

COD LIVER OIL B.P.

be sure to only get the
guaranteed genuine

LOFOTEN
Quality

"VITA" BRAND

produced by

RAGNAR SCHJØLBERG,
Bodø, Norway

entirely in their own large and most
modern plant of latest design, from
finest possible obtainable quality
Pure Lofoten Cod Liver Oil.

PROTECT YOURSELVES
against inferior or mixed oils by
placing your orders for "Vita"
Brand under our guarantee.

STOCKS ALWAYS HELD IN LONDON

Full particulars and samples from:

BRUCE STARKE & Co.

16 Water Lane,
Great Tower Street,
LONDON, E.C.3

SOLE AGENTS FOR U.K.

Telegraphic Address: "Starkemad, Bilgate, London."
Telephones: Royal 0137 & 0138.

A SOUND INVESTMENT yielding £5 12 6 %*
would be considered a
very attractive proposi-
tion—yet this is what a man of 35 can secure by investing a large or
small sum annually in a 20 Years' Endowment Assurance With Profits in
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
and in addition he will receive Life Assurance cover for the 20 years
for Nothing.

Write to-day for the interesting leaflet "BN 5."

To a Member of the
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
who is allowed **Special Terms**, the comparison is even more favourable.

* The calculation is made on the assumption that there will be no alteration in the present rate of bonus.

A COPY OF THE BOOKLET "BN," GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

The STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON
46 QUEEN VICTORIA ST. E.C.4
15 & PALL MALL S.W.

ESTABLISHED
1825

DUBLIN
59 DAWSON STREET

HEAD OFFICE - 3 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

&

CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY LTD.
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

GARDINER'S OVERALLS

For CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	...	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS	6/11, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6	
WHITE DRILL COATS	7/6, 9/6, 12/6, 13/6, 15/6	
BLACK DRILL COATS	...	15/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	...	8/6

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.
1, 3, 5 Commercial Road, LONDON, E.1

Telephone: Bishopsgate 6751.

Established 1839.

BRANCHES:

Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich,
Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.



SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY BONUS SCHEME

Order 3 doz. 1/3 size and you receive
3 1/3 size FREE.

Order 5 doz. 1/3 size and 1/2 doz. 2/-
size and you receive 6 1/3 size and
1 2/- size FREE.

Order 10 doz. 1/3 size and 2 doz. 2/-
and you receive 12 1/3 size and 6
2/- size FREE.

All Orders sent Carriage Paid
through usual wholesaler.

How many possible customers pass you by?

Chemists who are showing the specially prepared Window Bills and Counter Display Cards are noticing a considerable improvement in their sales. You, too, can sell more Lysolats, by attracting customers to your window. Send for the free Display items. Combined with the generous Bonus Offer, they bring you extra profit on every tin of Lysolats you sell.

Lysolats

(LYSOL TABLETS)

PATENT 118667

The safe form of lysol

SOLIDOL CHEMICAL LTD., Disney Street, LONDON, S.E.1. ◊

*In the last
5 years
the sales of*



TOWN TALK

LIQUID SILVER POLISH
& SILVER PLATE CLOTH

have increased
3 Fold

Get your share of the
trade by ordering from

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd.,
Manchester

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd., Liverpool

BROOKS & WARBURTON (American Drug
Supply Co.), Ltd.

Town Talk Polish Co.
Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester



LIQUID

Sterns B.P.

is guaranteed to be the
finest quality of Liquid
Paraffin produced. It has
the patronage of the largest
wholesalers, the recommendation
of the Medical profession, and is
used in the principal Hospitals in
preference to all other kinds.

STERN'S

LTD.,
80 Royal London House,
Finsbury Square,
E.C.2.

PARAFFIN

English Made
**MOULDED
RUBBER
HOT WATER
BOTTLES**
Reinforced



No. 4914

10X8	...	...	39/= doz.
12X8	...	...	42/= "

PACKED EACH
IN SHOW BOX

STOCKED BY
WILLIAM TOOGOOD
LIMITED,
77 SOUTHWARK STREET
LONDON, S.E.1

J. PILLISCHER, Ltd.
88 New Bond St., W.1
The "International"
Microscope
IMPROVED MODEL
2 Eye Pieces. $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ Object Glass
Magnifying Power 50 to 420 diams.
In case with lock and key.
Sent free to any part of
the World on remittance of
£14 : 6 : 0

The Lancet says :
" We can conscientiously recommend it to all who really want a useful instrument."

Enquiries invited for all other kinds of Microscopes, Optical and other scientific instruments.

15 GOLD MEDALS
16 GRAND PRIX

**Dr. Scholl's
Bunion Reducer**
is given special prominence in Dr. Scholl's National Advertising.

Sales of this popular line continue to soar. A window display will attract the demand to you. Thousands are daily obtaining relief from and correction of their bunion troubles by its use. Made of pure Para rubber. Men's and women's sizes. Rights and Lefts. Retail price 2s. 6d. each.

Write to-day for full particulars.
The Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., Granville Square, W.C.1.

T.H. FORD LIMITED **G. WELL ST. LONDON, E.C.1.**

Telegrams : Droscolym, Cent, London. Telephone : City 2522 (Private Branch Exchange).

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS
SURGICAL SUNDRIES**

"INGOT" Regd.
QUALITY and FINISH.

Are Selling Lines and bring Repeat Business.
Allow us to quote you when next in the market.

In the Window or on the Counter —always show

NORVIC BLUE CARTON CRÊPE BANDAGES

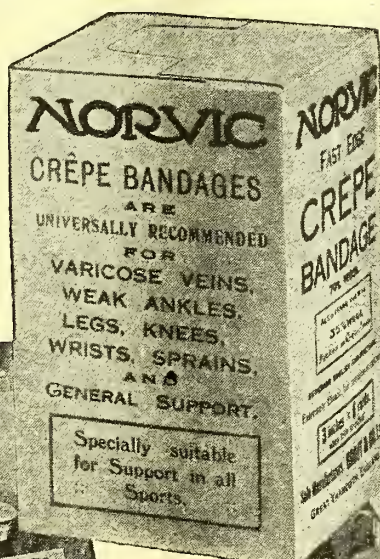
This quick-selling line pays handsomely for a small display. Widely advertised and strongly recommended by doctors and nurses for VARICOSE VEINS and all support. 70% wool quality, exceptionally elastic—even after constant washing—and fully guaranteed. Fast edges which cannot fray or ravel. Stock "Flesh Colour"—almost invisible under silk stockings.

PRICES (Protected by P.A.T.A.):

	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
Cost per doz.:	12/-	15/3	18/3	21/3	24/3
Retail each:	1/6	1/11	2/3	2/8	3/-
Discount for quantities:	3 doz. 2½%, 6 doz. 5%.				

TONIC FLESH CLOTHS

Special weave which produces friction and has an invigorating and refreshing action on the skin, ensuring health and beauty. In hygienic, transparent envelopes, neatly boxed for the counter. Full 33½% profit.



NORVIC CRÊPE BINDERS

Universally recommended in maternity and surgical operations for support and adaptability. Exceptionally elastic and fully guaranteed as "NORVIC" Blue Carton Crêpe Bandages. Made in 6", 8" and 11" widths.



These attractive showcards
are free on request

SUPPLIED BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALERS.

Sole Manufacturers: Grout & Co., Ltd., 35 Wood Street, London, E.C.4

"IDEENIT"

£20 PRIZE

WINNER:

**Mr. D. LLEWELYN JONES, M.P.S.,
17 ABERGELE ROAD,
COLWYN BAY,**

to whom a cheque for £20 has been sent.

May we take this opportunity of thanking the many friends who have put the chemist's point of view before us. Their letters will do much to increase the friendly relationships already existing between chemists and ourselves.

*So many competitors were
DELIGHTED WITH
"IDEENIT" that we have
decided to send a sample pack
to any chemist who writes*

**THE
PERONIA COMPANY LTD.,
Stoney Street, NOTTINGHAM.**

Peronia

Make the "Ill" Winds Blow You Good

March weather is increasing the sales of Sunshine. The Quain Sunlight Bath—the SAFE home sunbath—meets a ready-made demand. Quain Retail Agencies are supported in many ways. Here are some of them:—

1. Interesting terms and discounts.
2. All enquiries from your district sent direct to you. Thanks to extensive advertising these are numerous.
3. Your name prominent on the Quain Film, shown for at least a week at a good cinema in your town.
4. Participation in Hire Purchase Scheme—by which you make immediate profits without responsibility for payments.
5. Full support in all individual publicity efforts and generous supply of showcards, literature and canvassing facilities.

And here's a point that clinches every deal:—

When the Sunbath is switched
off the Quain becomes a
first-class Electric Fire.

Get in touch with us to-day.
It's worth your while.

QUAIN

SUNLIGHT BATH

**BRITISH QUAIN
SUNLIGHT, LTD.**

20-21 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.4



THE "IDEAL" SHOWCASE

No. CD/SF 2509

Strongly made Showcase, glazed all round with sheet glass, interior fitted 2 glass shelves.

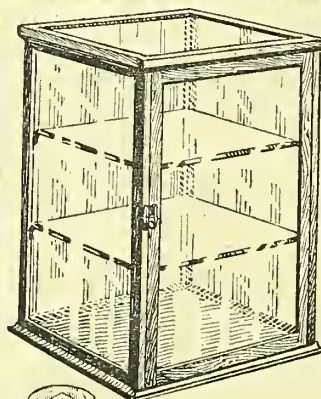
Dimensions:

24" high × 15" wide
× 15" deep

Solid Oak or Mahogany framing, well polished.

42/6 each

Ideal for displaying small sundries on counter.



No. CD/SF 1455

**TAPERED
Crystal Glass Pedestal**

THE CHEMISTS' FAVOURITE

4 inch	7/6 doz.	12 inch	26/- doz.
6 "	10/- "	14 "	32/- "
8 "	14/- "	16 "	42/- "
10 "	19/6 "		

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REGISTERED

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BATHING CAPS

WITH THE PATENT GRIP-STRIP FASTENER.

A REVOLUTION
IN
BATHING CAP
DESIGN.
NO
BUCKLES,
STUDS OR
LOOSE STRAPS.
ADJUSTABLE
FOR ALL
SIZES.



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UNFASTENED
IN A
MOMENT
—EVEN WITH
WET FINGERS!
SAFE,
SECURE
AND
COMFORTABLE
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THE STRIP WHICH GRIPS AND NEVER SLIPS!



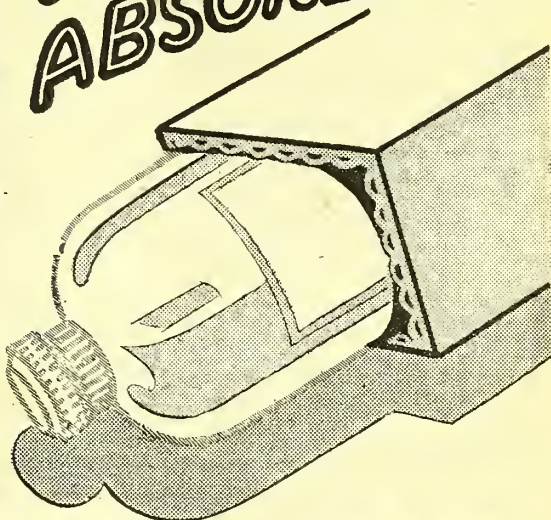
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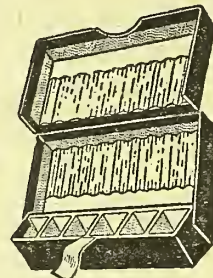
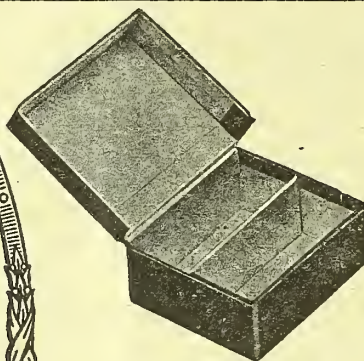
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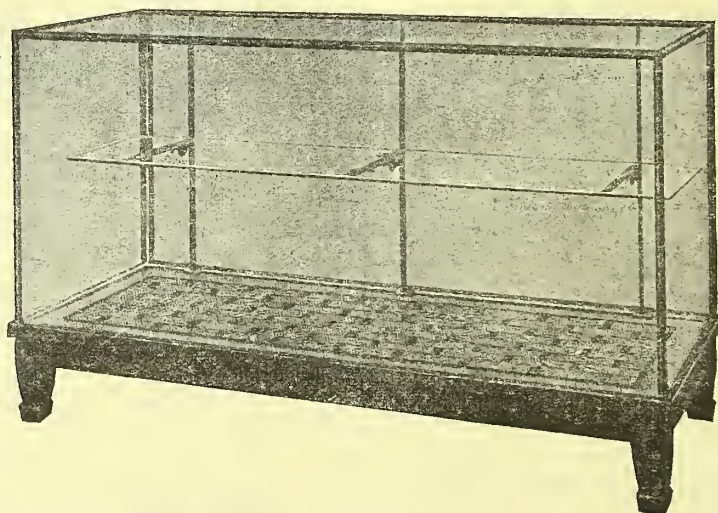
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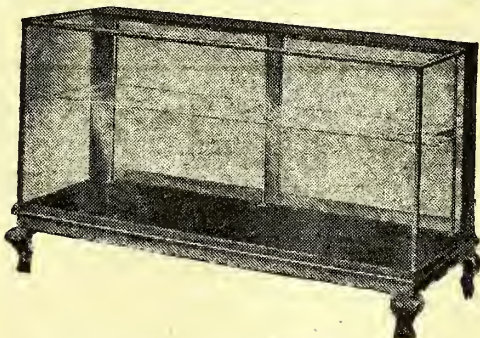
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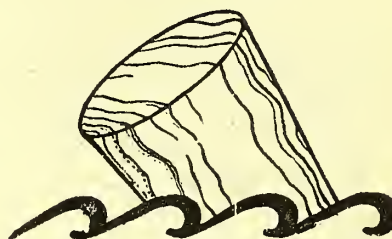
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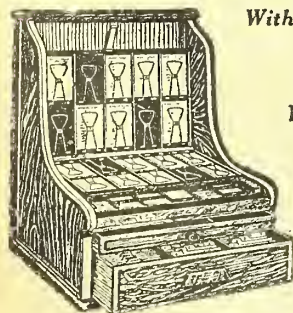
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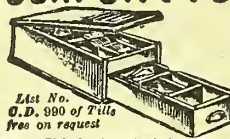
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

MARCH 16, 1929.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

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1.—WEST LONDON.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns approach £2,500; net profit £700; well-fitted shop, heavily stocked; large house, partly sub-let at £78 per annum; premises must be purchased; further details on application.

2.—STAMFORD HILL (Near).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; old established; returns average over £1,500 per annum, under management; scope for large increase under personal supervision; single-fronted shop, fairly fitted, and stocked; good living accommodation; back entrance; price to be arranged.

3.—HOME COUNTY.—General Retail and Prescribing Business, with N.H.I.; returns, present rate, about £1,100 per annum; scope for considerable increase under modern management; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth about £500; rent £80; long lease; good living accommodation; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and a sum for goodwill to be agreed.

4.—ESSEX.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; returns last year £1,560, with net profit £400; seven-roomed house; price for business about £200; vendor prefers to sell the property, but would grant a lease.

5.—EALING (Near).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; established many years; returns £1,900 per annum; has done much more; gross profit one-third; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; house sub-let at profit rental; price £1,150.

6.—CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.—Retail and Prescribing Business, with Post Office attached; returns average £1,400 per annum; well-stocked shop; comfortable residence; moderate rent; new lease; price £1,050.

7.—SOUTH LONDON (Main Road).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; present hands many years; returns approach £2,000 per annum, at usual prices; scope for in-

crease; double-fronted shop; a new lease will be granted or the premises may be purchased; valuation terms entertained.

8.—WATFORD (within easy distance of).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, present rate, under the management of a lady, well over £20 weekly; scope for large increase; rent £50; held on lease; price £700.

9.—SUSSEX COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; good position; returns last year £2,109; scope for extension; moderate rent; long lease; price to be arranged.

10.—SOMERSET.—General Retail Business, with Optical connection; returns exceed £2,000, with net profit, last year, £522; double-fronted shop, well-fitted and stocked; rent £95; good living accommodation; premises may be purchased; price for business £1,500.

11.—SUFFOLK.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £1,460; stock and fixtures estimated at £700; good living accommodation; low rental; price £1,000.

12.—WILTS.—Unopposed Retail and Dispensing Business; returns for last financial year £1,150, and for first six months of current year £650; net rent about £42 per annum; new lease; well-fitted shop, amply stocked; vendor is desirous of selling forthwith and will accept £800 or near offer.

13.—MIDDLESEX.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under management, between £20 and £25 weekly; single-fronted shop, well-fitted and stocked; rent £52; long lease; price £500.

14.—BRISTOL (Near).—Country Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns between £1,500 and £1,600 per annum, with scope for increase under more personal supervision; shop occupies good position and is well fitted and stocked; there is a large house; very low rent; held on lease; price for immediate sale £1,200.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

- 1.—STAFFS.—Established Chemist's Business; situated on main road; unopposed in Photo and Optics; returns £24 p.w., scope for increase; lease can be arranged; rent £65 p.a.; price asked, lease and goodwill, £150, fixtures and fittings £150, and stock approx. £450. Full particulars on application. (179)
- 2.—MANCHESTER (District).—Old-established Dispensing Chemist Business in good-class suburb on a yearly tenancy at £120 p.a.; let off £117; returns average £27 per week, all cash; excellent opportunity, as quick sale is desired; good reasons. (172)
- 3.—DURHAM CO.—Chemist Business for immediate disposal; lease can be arranged at £30 p.a. rent; takings £17; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; good living accommodation. (174)
- 4.—LONDON, E.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £3,600 p.a.; good living accommodation; freehold for sale or would consider granting a lease; strongly recommended. Further particulars on application. (188)
- 5.—HULL.—Dispensing and Family Chemist Business in busy thoroughfare (which will shortly become a main road owing to alterations); rent £26 on a yearly tenancy, which can be secured; returns £900 p.a.; lock-up shop; good prospects for a young qualified man. Further particulars on application. (170)
- 6.—SOMERSET.—Drug and Photographic Business; premises, which consist of lock-up shop with room at rear, held on lease with 8 years to run at rental of £83 p.a. inclusive; good scope for live man; price asked £400. (178)
- 7.—LONDON, S.W.—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business; occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,300 per annum; can be increased under personal management. Full particulars on application. (148)
- 8.—LONDON, N.—Old-established Retail Dispensing Cash Pharmacy; well-fitted shop and good stock carried; returns average £24 per week, but can be increased with capital; premises include good living accommodation, and freehold can be purchased, or lease obtained; fullest particulars on application; no reasonable offer refused. (182)
- 9.—LONDON, N.W.—Retail Dispensing Business on 13 years' lease at £52 per annum inclusive; returns £1,000 p.a.; excellent opportunity for young qualified man. Further particulars on application. (185)
- 10.—SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.—For immediate disposal, Chemist's Business, in busy centre; premises consist of lock-up shop, with Dispensing and storage room; rent £200 per annum, progressive; returns average £1,500, could be increased. Full particulars on application. (175)
- 11.—WANTED. Two Chemists' Businesses in or near London; net profits not less than £1,000 per annum. All communications treated with strictest confidence.
- 12.—CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Old-established Chemist's Business situated in good position on main street, with living accommodation; held on lease for 7-14 years; rent £400 p.a.; returns average £35-40; could be increased; stock approx. £8-900. Further particulars on application. (176)
- 13.—LANCS.—Old-established Chemist's Business, with Wine Licence; premises consist of shop and dwelling-house; property for sale, £1,000. Full particulars on application. (177)
- 14.—LONDON, N.—Established Chemist's Business; premises, which include convenient living accommodation, held on lease, 15 years to run; rental £50 p.a.; stock approx. £285; price asked £550, all at. Further particulars on application. (180)
- 15.—LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Dispensing and Family Business; in good position; returns average £20 per week; well-fitted shop; good scope for young and energetic chemist; price, all at £550. Full particulars on application. (184)
- 16.—LONDON, S.E.—Well-situated Drug Stores; premises held on lease, with 17 years to run, at rental of £68 per annum; let off £91; returns average £25 to £30 per week; good opening for N.H.I.; growing district; fullest particulars on application. (185)
- 17.—ESSEX.—Two Chemists' Shops for immediate disposal; premises held on lease at rental of £62 and £52 respectively; returns average £1,189 and £792 per annum; price asked £1,000 all at; full particulars on application. (187)
- 18.—SHEFFIELD (Suburb).—Chemist's Business; recently established; rent 14s. weekly; rates 7s. 6d.; returns approximately £780; could be considerably increased; offers invited. Further particulars on application.

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- 37.—LONDON, S.E.—Unopposed position, with good house; 12 years' lease; rent £52 p.a.; present turnover £1,430; capable of increase; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; splendid opening for Optics; price £850.
- 36.—LONDON, E.—Main road position; long lease; rent £120 p.a., with small living accommodation; present turnover (average) £1,560 p.a.; N.H.I., Kodak Agency; price £400; stock at valuation.
- 35.—SOUTH STAFFS.—An opportunity occurs to acquire established Business, with N.H.I. and photo, doing £500-£600; good house, garden, etc.; price £350.
- 33.—LONDON, S.E.—Unopposed position in thickly populated district; lock-up; turnover (average) £1,500 p.a., under management; price £550.
- 31.—LONDON, W.—Good opportunity for energetic man in middle-class Business, doing £1,410 p.a.; gross 40%; long lease; accountant's figures available; price £1,050.
- 30.—LANCASHIRE COAST RESORT.—Good Retail Business doing over £2,000 p.a.; net profit £500 approx.; N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; good house attached; shop and house recently improved; 14 years' lease; rent £52, rising to £78 p.a.; will bear investigation; price £1,650, or near offer.
- 29.—ESSEX COAST.—Owner retiring; established 25 years; Family and Dispensing, with Photo; no opposition; present turnover £1,100; good opportunity for "live" pharmacist; price £700.
- 28.—SUSSEX COAST.—High-class Pharmacy, fully stocked; Library, 200 books; lady assistant; new fittings; 20 years' lease; rent £96; rates £30 p.a.; average £35 p.w. (only opened 9 months); excellent prospects; N.H.I. 300 per month; house attached, electric all through, 5 rooms, bathroom (h. & c.); price £2,500.
- 27.—POPULAR LANCASHIRE WATERING-PLACE.—Good corner Pharmacy; tram route; turnover £2,500; net profit £550; large Photographic trade; excellent scope for general increase for keen man; stock and fixtures at valuation; goodwill to be arranged.
- 25.—LONDON, W.—Excellent opportunity for unqualified man to acquire unopposed Business doing £700 (with Kodak Agency); price £275.
- 23.—LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Family and Dispensing Business, with Photo and Optics, also N.H.I.; well-fitted and stocked Pharmacy; good house, garden, side entrance, etc.; price £1,200 (optical stock and equipment extra, and optional).
- 22.—MIDLANDS.—Excellent opportunity for young qualified man; Drug Store in growing district; population 4,000-5,000; no opposition; well fitted and stocked; good living accommodation and lease; rent 17s. 6d. weekly; present turnover £750; audited accounts; doctors and nursing home near; good prospects for N.H.I.; live Kodak Agency; qualified man could considerably increase; stock and fittings about £300; total ingoing for quick sale, £500.
- 19.—Special offer of Wholesale Druggist's Business in provinces; turnover about £10,000; good net profits; capable of much expansion; inquiries invited.
- 16.—LANCASHIRE COAST.—Turnover, about £1,900; profit £450; stock and fixtures, estimated £1,000; total ingoing £1,500; Kodak Agency; lease can be arranged.
- 15.—NORTH STAFFS.—Family and Dispensing, with Optics and Photography; N.H.I. average 750 scripts per month; turnover, approximately £1,300; profit about £350; price £800; premises can be bought or leased; rent 25s. weekly; living accommodation.
- 11.—LONDON, N.W.—Family and Dispensing, N.H.I., Photo; turnover £1,200; rent £140; sub-lets £103; price £450 (stock and fixtures at valuation).
- 6.—LONDON, E.—Unopposed position; population 14,000; N.H.I., Kodak Agency, also big Prescribing; capable of considerable increase; turnover £1,517; profit £203; rent £65 per annum; sub-let £52 10s. per annum; price £875.

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3.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Business, with branch; easily worked; returns £2,400; living accommodation at branch; price £3,500, or valuation terms arranged.

4.—ESSEX (25 miles out).—Profitable Cash Retail with Branch, returning about £2,000; gross profits £500; audited figures; scope for increase; growing district; fully stocked; price £1,000, or valuation terms arranged.

5.—DORSET COAST.—Profitable Drug Store and Tobacconist's Business, in prominent position; returns £2,150, besides valuable appointment; net profit £535; audited books; smart shop, well stocked, living accommodation over; price £1,500.

6.—LINES (Death Vacancy).—Profitable Light Cash Retail, with own specialities; returns average about £900; plenty of scope; no near opposition; good house; price, including freehold, about £1,300; worth attention.

7.—NORFOLK.—Old-established Mixed Country Retail; unopposed; returns £1,160; books properly kept; large house, garage, and splendid garden; well stocked; price £1,050.

8.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Photographic Business, with exceptional sale of own specialities; returns, under manager, £1,450; plenty of scope; central position; handsomely-fitted pharmacy and good stock; price £1,050.

9.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail, in residential district; returns £1,425; net profit over £400; no immediate opposition; good stock; price £1,000.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I.; main road position; returns, under manager, £2,000; net profit £458, clear; good stock; price £1,150; personally recommended.

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The Committee will not accept any tender from any person or firm that may be known to pay to their workpeople less than the minimum standard rate of wages current in the district.

V. J. MOORE,

Director of Education.

Education Offices,
Council House, Walsall,
12th March, 1929.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; turnover £3,000; average net profit about £700; Kodak and Rexall Agency; commodious dwelling-house; price of business £1,750, property £2,250, or on lease if preferred. 192/12, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON (near).—High-class Dispensing Business, with good Optical connection; Panel and J.C.Q.O.; Kodak Agency; corner position; main road; good living accommodation; premises freehold; scope for development; low price for quick sale. Price and particulars apply to 192/33, Office of this Paper.

DERBYSHIRE.—For immediate disposal, Pharmacy with good Optical connection; Panel and J.C.Q.O.; Kodak Agency; corner position; main road; good living accommodation; premises freehold; scope for development; low price for quick sale. Price and particulars apply to 192/33, Office of this Paper.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Old-established Mixed Country Retail (unopposed), with Sheep Dipping and Tobacco; N.H.I.; returns £1,800; good house and garden; price £800, or near offer for quick sale. Burton, Chemist, Ashwell.

KENT.—Branch Business, established 6 years, returning about £20 per week under management; middle- and working-class district; Kodak Agency; good scope for increase under proprietor; vendor's property; would grant lease at low rent; for disposal quickly to best offer. "Lithia," 186/31, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Lock-up Drug Stores; returns about £1,000 annually, steadily increasing; rent 22s. weekly, inclusive; splendid opening for qualified man and N.H.I.; no near opposition; price £475, including stock and fixtures £200. P.C.B. 13/9, Office of this Paper.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Chemist's Business, 35 years established, with newsagency and stationery attached, for Sale; good family trade; turnover last year £1,500, with good profits; Photographic, N.H.I., Circulating Library; scope for development; convenient house attached; electric; rent £52 p.a.; rates £22; owner leaving town; price £700. Apply 22 Sceptre Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTH WALES COAST.—For Sale, Branch Pharmacy in growing district; lock-up shop; modern fittings and well-stocked; Wine Licence (medicated wines only, Hall's, Vibrona, etc.), with possibility of getting restriction removed; Kodak Agency; turnover under manager £850-£900; price £500. Apply J. H. Hibbert, Lloyd Buildings, Llandudno.

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SOUTH-WEST LONDON.—main road; good position; long lease; low rent; other overhead charges small; would accept £1,500 all at for immediate sale. Write P.C.B. 13/19, Office of this Paper.

£250.—SMALL Chemist's Business for immediate sale: vendor purchased larger one; thickly populated district of Leeds; turnover last nine weeks £144 and 1,000 scripts; small house attached; rent and rates 83s. 6d. monthly; price less than value of stock and fixtures; scope for increase; accept part payment. Write Marsden, Chemists' Valuer, 44 Sholebrook View, Leeds.

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LIGHT Retail Business wanted, doing about £2,000. Apply "Senna," c/o Allen & Hanbury, Bethnal Green, London.

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THE Proprietor of British Letters Patent No. 249,854, dated 28th March, 1925, for "Perfumes and Apparatus for Disseminating Perfumes," is desirous of disposing of the Patent Rights or of negotiating for the grant of Licences to work thereunder. All inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Mewburn, Ellis & Co., 70-72 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

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SHOP, 3 rooms, scullery, basement, busy market place, next to Post Office, London, N.E.; thickly-populated working-class district; fine opportunity for Chemist and Druggist; no opposition; rent £65; premium £300. 144/123, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

BENFLEET, ESSEX (L.M.S.).—Splendid opening for Chemist in new row shops; freehold £950, or £2 weekly rent, exclusive; will pay to investigate; builders will give reasonable help to open a good man. Apply Raffin & Bonson, Builders, Benfleet (near Southend).

LIVERPOOL (middle-class suburb).—New House and Shop, splendid position, Queen's Drive, Stoneycroft; no opposition; an excellent opening for Chemist; price £1,500, of which £1,100 can be arranged on mortgage. Apply 144/108, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

ss. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BARNES.—Assistant wanted, unqualified (male), for good-class Dispensing and brisk Retail business. Apply, giving all usual particulars, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

BARNESLEY.—Wanted, qualified Assistant to manage branch shop in industrial district; mixed Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Photography; one with view to purchase would be entertained. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Billington & Sons, Chemists, Barnsley.

BIRMINGHAM.—Unqualified Junior Assistant (male), with Dispensing and Photographic experience. Please give full particulars. J. W. Atkinson, Chemist, Six Ways, Birmingham.

BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.—Wanted, Junior, male, unqualified; must be used to quick Counter and Dispensing; brisk business in main street. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, photo essential, to the Manager, c/o T. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 31 High Street, Brentwood.

KENT.—Assistant required (not over 30) for market town; previous experience of Agricultural trade essential. Give full particulars, stating age and salary required. 144/117, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE COAST.—Young qualified Assistant; Photographic experience. Apply, stating full particulars, salary, to 188/37, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Qualified Locum required at once, with Sight Testing experience; if possible J.C.Q.O., but not essential. State terms, copies of references, particulars as to age and experience in first letter. Walton, 66 Lower Wortley Road, Leeds.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Chemist; experienced and energetic; capable of management. Particulars to 143/990, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant required immediately; must be used to busy Counter trade and N.H.I. Dispensing. State age, salary required, when at liberty, etc. 144/116, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Manager, about 30 years of age, for Family and Dispensing business in good suburb; exceptional opening for thoroughly capable man. Give full details of previous experience, salary required, and when disengaged. 144/110, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, April 8, qualified Assistant (man) to take charge of branch, Upper Street, Islington; must be good Window-dresser and not afraid of work. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to Wilkie, Hildreth Street, Balham.

LONDON (TOTTENHAM).—Part-time Assistant wanted for Dispensing, Counter, and knowledge of Photography; suit student. Give reference and time available to 188/40, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Vacancy for experienced, unqualified young lady, 20 to 23 years, for quick Counter. Apply, by letter with snap, giving full particulars, experience, salary, etc., to 190/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Junior (male) required after Easter for good-class business; must have Dispensing experience and some knowledge of Photographic business; other assistant kept. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, height and salary required, "T. G.," 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

LONDON, W.C.—Wanted, soon, competent young Junior male Assistant of good experience and address. Boutalls, 150 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

LONDON, W.C., ALSO EASTBOURNE.—Qualified men, age 25-35, as Managers; smart, capable, experienced all round in modern high-class pharmacy; permanencies; outdoors; liberal commission on increase of sales. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, experience and salary required, enclose photo (will be returned), to Proprietor, Cofmans Pharmacies, 129 Baker Street, W.1.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, experienced Assistant (unqualified), male, gentlemanly appearance, age about 25, for high-class business in a West-End district; hours of work approximately 8.45 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 1 o'clock. Write, giving full particulars, to Box 467, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON, W.1.—Qualified Assistant (male) wanted by the end of March for Dispensing Counter. Please state previous experience, salary required and when disengaged to 191/30, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.10.—Required, at once, lady Chemist, qualified; N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter work. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, 192/28, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Branch Manager; one with J.C.Q.O. registration preferred; liberal commission on all optic work. State age, salary, experience, and references in first letter. Balf Bros., 165 Rochdale Road, Harpurhey, Manchester.

NEAR LIVERPOOL.—Experienced Assistant, age about 30, required; reliable Dispenser, good Counterman and Window Dresser, with knowledge of Photography; abstainer; must be well recommended; good salary to suitable man desiring permanency. Reply, giving full details of experience, exact age, height, etc., to 191/26, Office of this Paper.

NEAR MANCHESTER.—Wanted, qualified lady or gentleman; N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter work. State age, experience and salary required in first letter. 190/7, Office of this Paper.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Qualified lady Assistant required at once; Dispensing and Counter; knowledge of Photography; two or three afternoons off during week. State age, experience, salary required; interview if possible; permanency. Apply 191/29, Office of this Paper.

NORTH WALES.—Qualified Manager required; Coast resort; good Window-dresser and capable Dispenser, and able to speak Welsh; state experience, etc. 144/118, Office of this Paper.

PRESTON AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant Dispenser (lady). Applications, stating age, experience and salary required, with copies of two recent testimonials, to be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN GIBSON,
Superintendent and Secretary.

Preston.
12th March, 1929.

SCARBOROUGH.—Qualified man required; must have good all-round experience, Dispensing, Photographic and Agricultural; good prospects for up-to-date man. Apply, giving full particulars, to Holmes', Ltd., 124 Victoria Road.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfields Eye Hospital),
City Road, E.C.1.

ASSISTANT Pharmacist required; one holding Society's qualifications essential; hours 8.30 to 4.30, or later if necessary. Applications by letter in own handwriting, stating age, experience, date of qualification, with testimonials, must be received not later than the 26th March.

A. J. M. TARRANT, Secretary.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Wanted, Junior (male); unqualified; must be used to quick Counter and Dispensing; brisk business in main street. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, photo if possible, giving references, Atkinson, 136 High Street, Southend-on-Sea.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).—Required, unqualified Assistant; must have good knowledge of Photography, good Window-dresser and capable Dispenser. Apply, stating age, salary required, and experience, Leeming, Chemist, Guisborough, Yorks.

A CAPABLE Assistant (male) of experience and good address for a high-class business. Apply (personally if possible) W. Malden & Co., Ltd., 205 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

A QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, possessing the F.S.M.C. or B.O.A. qualification; age about 28. State age, salary required, experience, enclosing photo if convenient. L. North, Weston Road, Northampton.

A VACANCY occurs in South-West London for a qualified Manager; the business is a high-class Dispensing one, and applicants must have had experience in this type of trade; no house to offer. Give all details in first letter. 144/109, Office of this Paper.

ALL-ROUND Junior for quick trade in North London. A. BM/BYYL, London, W.C.1.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Managership of a good-class business (with house attached), situate in Berkshire; the post offers good scope for an experienced married man who is anxious to settle down and make a real success of his job. 144/114, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted for Country Retail and Dispensing. Please give age, height, experience, references, and salary required to H. D. Adcock, Chemist, Alcester.

ASSISTANT required in good-class Pharmacy; qualification not essential; age about 30; abstainer; short hours and no duties. Please state age, height, salary required, and references. Packer, Chemist, Andover.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, male, required for country business in Norfolk; must be reliable Dispenser and good window dresser, with knowledge of Photographic trade. Apply, giving full particulars of previous experience, age, height and salary required, to 192/24, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant (male) for branch; N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter. Apply personally, or write, giving full particulars of experience, salary, etc., to Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109-113 Bethnal Green Road, E.2 (ten minutes Liverpool Street Station).

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, required for good-class Retail, Dispensing and Photographic business; Welsh-speaking preferred. Please give particulars of experience, age and salary required (outdoors) in first letter to Stanley Davies, Chemist, Carmarthen.

JUNIOR Assistant (20-22) for Counter and Photography for high-class pharmacy, June 1 to September 30. Apply, stating experience and salary required (enclose photo), F. G. Curtis & Sons, Pharmacists, 94 Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

JUNIOR Assistant required in good-class Pharmacy; must be quick and accurate; short hours. Give full details as to age, experience, and salary required. Goodness City Pharmacy, Ltd., 25 Market Street, Leicester.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted (now or after Easter); middle-class trade; N.H.I. and Photographic; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; permanency for reliable man. Please give full particulars, with photo if possible, Vernon Thompson, Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham (and branches).

JUNIOR Assistant (male), outdoor, wanted at once for good-class business; must have had good all-round experience. Please state full particulars with first application. S. P. Sayere, 7 Brent Street, Hendon, N.W.4.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, used to general Light Retail; must be a capable Dispenser and Counter-hand. Give full particulars, age, experience, etc., with photo if possible, to Trollope, Chemists, Trowbridge, Wilts.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

JUNIOR.—A vacancy will shortly occur for smart young gentleman; must be good and courteous Salesman and with Dispensing experience in high-class business. Write only, giving fullest particulars and commencing salary required, Southons, The City Chemists, 5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

LADY Assistant required; Minor qualification and good general experience essential. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars of experience and salary required (outdoor), A. J. Hoadley, 491 Oxford Street, W.1.

MESSERS. PRICHARD & CONSTANCE require a smart young qualified Assistant. All particulars by letter to W. Robinson, 23 Haymarket, S.W.1.

PART-TIME Junior Assistant, about 3 hours daily, to make Photographic Solutions. C. T. Hines, Chemist, 36 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

QUALIFIED Manager required for a family business in Essex, with plenty of N.H.I.; this berth will suit a man who is alive and not afraid of work, and the successful applicant will be given a good agreement on turnover. 144/111, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately for relief work and Dispensing Counter; permanency for suitable man. Apply C. F. Palmer & Co., Chemists, 49 Cherry Street, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted. State full particulars, age, experience, and salary required. Gregory & Wrenn, Ltd., East Street, Taunton.

QUALIFIED Assistant; must be capable, gentlemanly, energetic, and able to furnish good references. Apply, giving all particulars and stating salary required, to Alfred Bond, Ltd., The Pharmacy, 45 Bank Street, Newquay, Cornwall.

QUALIFIED, at once, for easily-worked branch; Light Retail and Dispensing, Photographic knowledge essential, no D. & P. Full details in first letter, salary (outdoors), experience, etc., with photo if possible (returnable). Robert E. Pearce, Ltd., 24 Bank Street, Newquay.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, lady or gentleman, S.W., experienced and reliable, Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing. Write, giving full particulars of experience, age, salary required, when disengaged. 191/14, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum, possibly permanent, wanted for small middle-class business, London, S.E.; N.H.I. and Photography; begin about Easter. Salary expected, age, etc., to 192/5, Office of this Paper.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., require smart qualified Chemist for Scarborough at once; must be capable Salesman and energetic. Full particulars and photo to Inspector, 159 Colman Street, Hull.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., have vacancies for a few qualified chemists. Applications, giving full particulars to "Ref. BBM," Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., Burley Hill, Leeds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION requires qualified (minor) female Assistant. Apply in first instance in writing, giving fullest particulars as to experience, age, and salary required, etc., to Staff Manager, 135 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

UNQUALIFIED Junior, age 20-23, wanted immediately; good Counterman and Dispenser; knowledge of Photography. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to W. Armstrong, "Beaulieu," Link Lane, Wallington, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once for good-class Dispensing and Photographic business. All particulars, including experience and salary required, to Foster & Sou, 231 Broadway, Cricklewood.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; capable to take charge; references essential; age 30-40. Apply, Anglo-American Pharmacy, 3 Soho Street, W.C.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, well up Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing. Write full particulars, experience, references, age, salary, and when at liberty. 191/140, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at an early date, competent Junior for Dispensing. Give particulars, with photo if possible, and reference to James H. Brown, Chemist, 21 Market Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk.

WANTED at once, qualified Manager for N.H.I. Photography; must be competent; to live over premises. Also Junior or Improver, used to Counter and N.H.I. Apply, giving full particulars, to Jones, 192 High Street, Hemerton.

WANTED at once, temporary Assistant; lady or gent. Mason, Chemist, 95 High Street, Penge, S.E.20.

WE require a good Manager for a branch of our business in North-West London; the vacancy must be filled by a married man who has had experience in a high-class family business and is used to Private Dispensing; house available. 144/112, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified man required for carrying out relief work during summer season; this is a splendid opportunity for getting experience, with prospects of a good permanency if satisfactory. State age, previous experience, and salary required. 144/115, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG, energetic Manager required to open a new branch in Middlesex; this is a unique opportunity for a man who is anxious to make headway, and we shall be pleased to consider applications from any men who are keen to make good positions for themselves; the business is situated in a good working-class district, and there is a house attached. 144/113, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON.—Traveller, experienced in Razor Blade trade and good connection in London, is required; a good salary plus commission will be paid to a really efficient man. Reply 144/121, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Required, Traveller with good experience of Rubber Sponge trade; good salary and commission. Reply, giving all possible information, to 144/120, Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND.—Perfumery and Toilet House desire to share the services of an established Representative carrying a non-competing line; salary and commission basis; applicants must work the territory by car. 144/119, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH AND EAST COAST.—Excellent opportunity occurs for a real live salesman to represent progressive and well-established firm of Manufacturing Chemists in Packed Medicinal and Toilet Preparations; salary and commission basis; all particulars first letter prior to interview. 192/13, Office of this Paper.

THOMPSON & CAPPER (WHOLESALE) LTD., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, will shortly have a vacancy for a Traveller in the Lancashire and Yorkshire district chiefly.

WELL-KNOWN and established Proprietary offer side line at 15% commission basis; territory open, East and South Coasts, Cromer to Bournemouth, Home Counties, and North London; only workers entertained; order collectors save stamps; splendid opportunity for genuine worker. 189/50, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man required, age about 19 years, accustomed to wet and dry Counter. Apply any morning at 10 o'clock to Parkes Chemists, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, Chalk Farm, N.W.1.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

CEYLON.—Qualified Assistant; gentlemanly appearance and address; good Counterman and Dispenser; age 22/24; single; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; good salary and allowances. Full particulars, with photo if possible and copies of testimonials, to Box M. 657, Willings, 133 Moor-gate, E.C.2.

JOHANNESBURG.—Wanted, fully qualified Chemist's Assistant for Johannesburg. Apply, giving full particulars, with testimonials, to 144/107, Office of this Paper.

WEST AFRICA.—An English company have a vacancy on their staff for an Assistant with the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society; must be unmarried and not over 30 years of age; salary £350 per annum, servant allowance, free quarters; first class passage out and home; 4 months' leave after 18 months, full pay on leave; appointment made by directors in this country; expenses paid for interview when required. Applications, in writing only, giving age, experience, references and photograph, to the Secretary, West African Drug Co., Ltd., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL. [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED Manager, young, seeks situation; all-round experience; capable and trustworthy; excellent references; Lancashire or London preferred. 190/23, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE and experienced qualified Chemist; disengaged April 1st; permanency or Locum. "Chemist," 415 High Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

A JUNIOR Assistant (Part I), West-End experience, Counter and Dispensing, requires post, City or West-End London. "Accurate," 176 West Hill, S.W.15.

A QUALIFIED, trustworthy Manager seeks permanent position; 36; married; thoroughly experienced; good references; reasonable salary. 190/21, Office of this Paper.

A CCURATE, competent, reliable, steady man desires permanency; thoroughly experienced; good Counterman, Dispenser; active; smart; unqualified; disengaged; high credentials. Fairweather, 286 Kingsland Road, E.8.

A DVERTISER, fully qualified, with 7 years as Manager, good Dispenser and Salesman, all branches, Photographic work, desires change; London or South Coast preferred. "G.", 144/126, Office of this Paper.

A S an experienced man; good general experience Stores and West-End; Dispensing, Prescriber, Counter, Salesman. "G.", 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

A S Manager; M.P.S.; 29; tall; good-class Dispensing experience; knowledge of Photography; used to entire charge; excellent references; London preferred. 191/23, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; Locum; able take charge; 20 years' experience Dispensing and Photographic; unqualified. Fall, 105 Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N.8.

A SSISTANT, doctor's son, 22, unqualified, Part I passed, at present studying for Part II, requires Hospital post in London. P.C.B. 12/53, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 37; unqualified; managing or senior; 16 years' first-class Dispensing and Counter experience, practical Photography, successful Prescriber; courteous and obliging; recently disengaged; excellent references. "Radix," 192/5, Office of this Paper.

B IRMINGHAM OR MIDLANDS.—Qualified lady, 25, desires post; experienced in N.H.I. and high-class Dispensing. 190/8, Office of this Paper.

B IRMINGHAM or Midland Area; engagement wanted; thorough all-round experience and first-class references; Locum work accepted. "Drugs," 64 Hunters Road, Birmingham.

C APABLE Assistant; unqualified; mid-age; Dispensing, N.H.I., Counter, etc. "V.", 3 Rectory Square, Stepney, E.

C OMPETENT, qualified Branch Manager; 25; excellent Salesman, accurate Dispenser; conscientious and energetic worker; available immediately. "Chemist," 26 Camp Road, Leeds.

D ISENGAGED; temporary or permanent; middle-aged; Managerial experience; unregistered; good references. "T.", 2 Allestree Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

D ISENGAGED for a few weeks, Locum; qualified, experienced all-round, good Dispenser; middle-aged; Chemist or Institution. "M.P.S.," 156 Lower Clapton Road, E.5.

D ISENGAGED.—Experienced, energetic Assistant, tall, unqualified, smart Counterman, Dispensing, Windows, Photo. "Statim," 23 Doughty Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

D ISPENSER, Book-keeper (Hall) requires post with Doctor or Institution in London; within reasonable distance of Highgate; good references. Williams, 76 North Street, Emsworth.

J UNIOR, 5 years' good Harrogate experience; accurate; reliable; capable; recommended; at liberty shortly. Mavorley, 45 Strawberry Dale Avenue, Harrogate.

L ADY, unqualified, Part I, waiting Part II, requires situation, West or South-West; small salary for easy hours to allow time for study. 190/2, Office of this Paper.

L ADY, M.P.S., desires post in London or Kent; excellent references. 191/34, Office of this Paper.

L OCUM; unqualified; 22; until end of April; all-round experience; excellent references; disengaged. "C.," "Bryn Eden," Colwyn Bay.

L OCUM, qualified, active, reliable and experienced; satisfaction given; offers wanted. Briggs, 8 Brooke Street, Dudley.

L OCUM or permanency; disengaged March 23rd; excellent experience; highest references; qualified; reasonable terms. Jones, 8 Victoria Road, Marlow-on-Thames.

L OCUM; 31; qualified; experienced; good references; at liberty; moderate terms; any district. F. R. Smith, 10 Gray Road, Colchester.

L OCUM; qualified; registered R.P.U.; disengaged; experienced; steady; obliging. "L.", 119 Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

L OCUM or Assistant; qualified; good experience and Prescriber. "Statim," c/o Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., High Street South, East Ham, London.

L OCUM; Easter free; booking dates; anywhere; middle-aged; abstainer; energetic; capable; excellent references; given up own business; lowest possible terms. James, c/o The Pharmacy, 156a Town Street, Rodley, Leeds.

L OCUM or permanency; qualified; married; middle-age; good experience; disengaged. Maxwell, 20 Great West Road, Osterley, Middlesex.

L.P.S., 37, experienced, Dispensing, Counter, Photography and Window-dressing; disengaged now if required. "L.P.S.," 7 Richmond Road, Bayswater, London.

M ANAGER; all-round experience, Dispensing, N.H.I., Optics and Photography; Scottish trained; London, suburb and West-End experience; good organiser and business builder; first-class references; disengaged. Apply 191/24, Office of this Paper.

M ANAGER, 35, 8 years with present firm, desires change; full Store experience; London district preferred. 191/22, Office of this Paper.

M ANAGER, qualified, age 30, married, 15 years' West-End and Store experience, seeks post in West-End or good-class suburban business; applicant alive to modern business methods, good organiser, and capable of increasing returns; excellent references. Write 191/38, Office of this Paper.

M ANAGER; qualified; 35; first-class experience, London and provinces; keen and live Salesman; not afraid of hard work; moderate if prospects are good; no companies; now free. "W. T.," c/o Saunders, 82 Booth Street, Handsworth, Birmingham.

M ANAGER, Locum or part time; references R.P.U., etc.; disengaged; interview if desired. "Chemist," 17 Headfield Road, Savile Town, Dewsbury.

M.P.S., ELDERLY, requires light berth; accustomed to considerable N.H.I. Dispensing; single; active; excellent references. "X. Y. Z.," 190/39, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.: YOUNG; 8 years' experience good-class pharmacist; undeniable references; at liberty. Watson, 15 Granville Road, Harrogate.

N.H.I. DISPENSING or relief; evening engagements, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 191/6, Office of this Paper.

P HARMACIST; 36; tall; married; preferably Manager's post; long experience; abstainer; excellent references; interview London; free. "Chemicus," 118 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

Q UALIFIED Manager, 37, single, desires post in or near London; experienced in all branches; town and country. 175/16, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED, married, age 39, at present in France, desires post as Manager in a good-class business, with view to early succession, or Partnership entertained. Reply "W. N. J.," 186/21, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED, 27 (Scot), well experienced high-class Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, desires change; North Coast preferred, but not essential. 190/14, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED lady, 25, excellent experience, requires progressive post, middle April. Pollard, 13 St. Albans Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Q UALIFIED, 27, married, London and Provincial, all-round experience, desires post with scope; living accommodation preferred, but not essential. 192/32, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED; age 26; Manager or Assistant; good experience; Counter, prescribing, etc.; studying Optics; London or Southern counties preferred. F. Holman, Asher House, 23 Highfield Road, Dartford, Kent.

Q UALIFIED, 36, tall, desires permanency as Manager or Senior; thoroughly experienced; well recommended; disengaged. "Manchester," 192/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 30 years' experience; open for summer engagement at seaside or Locum work; disengaged; experience in all branches. 144/124, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, experienced Manager desires berth; locality immaterial; permanency; good all-round man; disengaged. "Statin," 123 Bennerley Road, Clapham, S.W.11.

REAL live he-man Assistant, unqualified, 6 ft. 1 in., knows his work, and does it, cash prize winner in two window dressing competitions, desires a change; Dispensing, D.P. and Salesman, just taking up Optics; real live wire, am free in a month, or two weeks if necessary; preferably South London or S.W. Write 189/28, Office of this Paper.

TAUNTON—Qualified, lady, 25, desires post; at present managing. 144/125, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 25 years town and country; all-round experience; trustworthy; steady; good credentials. "Chemicus," 56 Norroy Road, Patney, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 10 years' good all-round experience; age 25; excellent references; temporary or permanent; disengaged March 23. "W.", 39 Lavender Gardens, Clapham Junction, S.W.11.

WOMAN Dispenser (Hall), 25½ years' present post, desires change; whole or part time; would suit Country Doctor. 180/40, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Swiss qualified Chemist wishes to spend few hours daily in a Pharmacy, London preferred, from about end April to end June, to learn English methods; no salary. Offers to A. Marti, Widmer End, High Wycombe, Bucks.

YOUNG lady Dispenser (Hall) seeks post with Doctor, Chemist or Institution; experienced; N. or N.E. London preferred. 191/5, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ADVERTISER wishes to give up Retail; position wanted as Representative or Window-dresser; not afraid of work if prospects are good; arrange interview. Thomas, 22 Nottingham Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.

AGE 25, of good address, Wholesale and Retail experience, desires a progressive post with Wholesale House. 191/18, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Salesman, 22 years' experience, first-class record, open to represent good house; own car. 191/7, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (25), Public School education, 6 years' Retail experience, desires represent established firm; call on Chemists; South-West preferred. Apply 192/8, Office of this Paper.

IRISH FREE STATE—Young man, tall, 25, desires position as Representative of good Wholesale House; six years in business Retail and Wholesale. 191/21, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, highly educated and gentlemanly, having first-class connection with Medical Profession and Chemists and wide experience of high-class Pharmacy, desires representation (Ireland); solvent connection and unimpeachable references from firms of standing. 190/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 8 years' experience, London Stores, Chemists, Ladies' Hairdressers, desires position with progressive house. "H.", 91 Deuzil Road, Guildford.

REPRESENTATIVE, 31, with first-class connection throughout the South and West Coast amongst Chemists and Departmental Stores, good knowledge of Toilet, also Drug trade, first-class references, desires post with good house. 191/25, Office of this Paper.

TOILET, Perfumery or Sundries Retail Assistant (27) seeks permanent position with well-known firm; suitable as Representative; would supply own car. Write 184/17, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, ambitious, worker, 7½ years' Retail, wishes represent good firm, anywhere in England; free Easter. "Traveller," 44 Upper Bland Street, London, S.E.1.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE set of Mahogany Fixtures, also Electric Mortar, Sky Sign and Bracket. Write in first instance The "Chemist," 10 Spottiswoode Road, Edinburgh.

FOR Sale, Entire Stock and Fittings of Chemists Business through death; can be seen any time. Cooke, Chemist, West Street, Boston.

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